The China Press
大陸報

Weather
Cloudy and variable weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 85.5 and the minimum 78.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 94.1 and 76.5.

The Mail Box
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Jackson, Aug. 17.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Emp. of Australia, 9.30 a.m. tomorrow.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Dongola, Aug. 14.

NO. 3667 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 癸亥年七月初一日 SHANGHAI SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1923 大正十二年八月十一日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

Peking Day By Day

BY "QUI VIVE"

Peking, August 9.—If memory serves, I believe it was that sterling patriot, and friend of the people, Caius Julius Caesar, who received the famous warning "Beware the Ides of March!" and who realised that the Spring Equinox and trouble were synonymous.

But that warning was issued in the dim and distant years, so that the actual results were shrouded in the mists of antiquity and almost buried in the shroud of oblivion. Perhaps it was because the Spring Equinox was more terrible than the Fall, or that, in those benighted times, the elections were held before the farmers had time to do much worrying over their spring planting.

The trouble season is reversed, especially, or perhaps more particularly, in China. Perhaps you do not agree with me that there is ever a closed season on Trouble in China, but that the "Heavenly Twins," Miss Chance and Miss Fortune, exert their wiles during the whole year.

However, with the Ides of October fast approaching, the political attention in Peking is developing into something which defies cataloguing. Outwardly calm as usual, it is a deadly and unnatural calm which hangs like a dark pall over all branches of the government.

"What is the hitch?" you ask.

The much maligned Provisional Constitution only provides for a government of China by the Cabinet for a period of not longer than three months. Before the end of this three month period a President must be elected, otherwise the government cannot continue.

President Li Yuan-hung was ousted from the office of Chief Executive on the night of June 13-14, and since that time the "Cabinet" has been carrying all the duties of executive, even to the issuing of mandates, which is in itself a Presidential prerogative. In other words there is less than a month in which to secure a President, ever a doubtful honor in China, and in consequence the cabinet members are making all haste to hit upon a candidate who will be acceptable, to at least several of the more powerful of the contending factions.

* * *

But there is another motive for haste. The term of the present Parliament expires on October 10. All the party leaders have struggled vainly to exert their influence upon the Parliamentarians to return immediately to Peking, so that the sittings may be resumed forthwith, and much pressing business be attended to, not the least of which is the passage of a law prolonging their present occupancy of office.

Pressure is being brought to bear on all sides, but thus far the metaphorical thumbscrews have not been tightened sufficiently, and the Parliamentarians continue their sightseeing tour through the provinces, and when not otherwise engaged, have hit upon the happy plan of sending circular telegrams to all their constituents, and to their party affiliations in other provinces explaining their actions.

* * *

And what of the militarists? What are they doing in the interim? There are no less than five pretty little wars going on now within the confines of the Chinese Republic, the details of which are sketchy in the extreme.

The latest reports from the South are to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has succeeded in raising a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 for the Kwangtung War Chest, by the simple expedient of asking the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. for it. The fact that the powerful steamship company was forced to mortgage all their vessels, property, wharves and what not with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was a small matter. Dr. Sun has long sought a loan of $6,000,000, (gold) from influential Chinese living outside the borders of China, but the fact that he has been unsuccessful thus far, naturally may have made him impatient, and so, goes the report, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., (one of the most successful steamship companies operating in South China) is called upon to pay high tribute.

The fracas in Amoy is not settled either. Yesterday Sir Ronald Maclay, the British Minister, sent a peremptory demand to the Waichiaopu to have the Chinese soldiers and sailors who had taken refuge within the confines of the British Settlement at Amoy leave immediately. On last Tuesday, H. B. M. Consul at Amoy held a long conference with the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs at Amoy on board H.M.S. Bee, and demanded that adequate protection should be furnished the foreshore, in order that a repetition of the street fighting might not occur again, endangering foreign lives and property.

* * *

Despite the fact that Admiral W. W. Phelps has sent in the

(Continued on Page 3)

LET COMMON PEOPLE POINT WAY TO PEACE, IS BOK'S PLAN

Famous Editor Has No Faith In Politicians

NO DETAILS YET

Committee Named To Take Charge Of Unique Contest

Latest details of the offer of a prize of G.$100,000 for the American who can conceive the most practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve world peace, offered by Mr. Edward W. Bok, former editor of the Ladies Home Journal, were received by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

The prize—one of the most princely ever offered for a non-commercial idea—is to be known as the American Peace Award. It is to be given in two parts of $50,000 each. The first $50,000 will be paid for the idea itself; the second will be given when the practicability of the idea is demonstrated either through its adoption by the United States Senate or because a sufficient popular response endorses it.

A jury of award, the personnel of which has not been selected will bestow the $100,000. The exact conditions under which it may be gained will not be announced for some weeks. Determination of those conditions and selection of the jury of award has been left to a policy committee appointed by Mr. Bok. The committee has already opened offices in New York at 342 Madison Avenue. These are its members:

Davis, John W., former Ambassador to Great Britain, now President of American Bar Association.

Hand, Learned, Judge of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York since 1909.

Johnston, William H., President of the International Association of Machinists and an executive officer of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Miller, Nathan L., former Governor of New York State, State Controller and Judge of the Court of Appeals, now practicing law in New York City.

Pinchot, Mrs. Gifford, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Reid, Mrs. Ogden, wife of the publisher of The New York Tribune and Vice-President of The New York Tribune, Inc.

Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin D., wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is now head of the American Construction Council.

Stimson, Henry L., former Secretary of War and United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, now a practicing lawyer.

Stone, Melville E., former general manager, now counsellor, of The Associated Press.

Vanderlip, Mrs. Frank A., wife of the banker and active in the League of Women Voters.

CONDITIONS LATER

An announcement made public by the Policy Committee, after telling that the exact conditions of the award were in process of being formulated by it and would not be made public for some weeks, continued:

"It has already been definitely agreed that the competition shall be open to 'every American,' and that plans will have to be in probably not later than the middle of November. The personnel of the jury of award, which is to be quite separate from the personnel of the Policy Committe, will be announced soon.

"An interesting feature of the award is that organisations as well as individuals are eligible to submit a plan, and win the award.

REAL PURPOSE

Mr. Bok's real purpose in making the award is to give the American people, as a whole, a direct chance to express itself upon a problem for which we have not been able to find the answer through political avenues or through the efforts of interested special groups. It is a fitting time to do this because of the changing consciousness of our people upon matters international.

Watching the kaleidoscopic changes now taking place with startling rapidity in Europe, mil-

(Continued on Page 2)

BY J. L. BUTTS

Swaggering up to the counter of Waung Woo-sz's exchange shop on East Kashing Road, Shih Zen-sung flung a dollar on the counter and called for small money. Waung bounched the coin judicially and pushed across eleven ten cent pieces and ten coppers, which Shih pouched and bore away.

In a moment Shih returned.

"I know a shop where they will give me twenty-five cash more," he insinuated.

"Old stuff," said Waung, "Get along with you."

"Then give me back my dollar," demanded the bargainer, and giving over the change he received back his coin and again turned away. In an even briefer time than before he was back at the counter.

"Can't fool you, I guess," said he admiringly. "Give me the change."

The flattered Waung didn't even glance at the dollar this time but gave up the smaller pieces with a satisfied smirk. But his customer had hardly got out of sight when he was seized with a horrifying thought. He snatched the newly acquired dollar out of the rack and frantically rapped it with a proven coin. It made a noise like a cheap water kettle beaten with a brick. The noise was immediately lost in the grand symphony of shrieks with which Waung summoned the police.

Shih was caught and found to be in possession of one good dollar and the stated amount of small money. In court he denied having ever practised the trick and insinuated that Waung was taking opportunity to work off some bad receipts. But it didn't seem plausible to the Court and Shih drew his six months.

THAT TIRED FEELING

The police ordered Lien Vung-foo to take them to the place where he had obtained the collection of household furnishings with which he was noticed on Sinza Road at an early hour in the morning. They intimated that he would not be able to prove that he had not stolen them. But Lien was tired. The place was too far away—out in the country, he said—and he confessed to the theft and is now enjoying a three weeks' rest.

ANOTHER INVESTMENT FAILS

Kiung Lao-san was clambering aboard a tramcar when one of the prevalent gusts of wind took a fancy for his hat and snatched it from his head. Kiung descended from the car and looked about, but could see nothing of the missing headgear. Noting Wong Siau-tsz, who was standing in the shafts of his idle ricsha nearby, the roofless one inquired if the coolie had seen anything of an unattended, fancily-belted straw skimmer, size No. 7.

"Give me twenty cents" replied Wong, "and you shall have your hat."

Kiung, in a spirit of compromise, counted ten coppers into Wong's extended palm. At which Wong burst into a raucus laugh and turned to depart. So Kiung called a constable and had Wong arrested.

"I did not have the hat," the coolie explained to the Magistrate. "Another man picked it up and ran away with it. I was only joshing when I said I'd return it for 20 cents and didn't think for a minute that he would fall for it."

The Court seemed to appreciate the funny side of it too and turned Wong loose.

"Alice Dollar" Outrage Caused By Rum Crazed Militarist "Butting In"

Civil Official Had Accepted Turndown Of Request For Whole Cabin Goodnaturedly, But General's Aide Wanted A Fight—And Got It

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Ichang, August 6.—The fracas on the Robert Dollar Company's s.s. Alice Dollar has caused considerable excitement in the port.

The Alice Dollar after a peaceful return trip to Chungking arrived in port in the forenoon of July 30. She immediately loaded up with cargo and passengers for another trip to Chungking, and was advertised to sail at daylight on Wednesday August 1.

It appears that a civil official, named T'an, who was going to Chungking to take up a position as Taoyin under the northern government, booked a second class passage. He asked for the favor of as good accommodation as could be given, and suggested that he might have a whole cabin to himself. The compradore said that might be impossible if the ship should be full, but he would bear his request in mind.

About seven or eight o'clock he went on board, and a military Fu Kwan, named Liu, who is attached to the staff of the Commissioner of Defence of Ichang and Shinan, General Chao, declared that he wished to see him on board. It appears that Liu had been to a dinner party just before that, and it is said that he was quite drunk.

It is stated that friends at the party tried to dissuade him from going on board, but he would not listen to any one, and set off for the ship, accompanied by his bodyguard of about a dozen men, some of whom were armed with pistols. When he got on board, and saw that his friend, the expectant Taoyin, had been put in a cabin with two other passengers, he immediately said this was not good enough, and ordered his bodyguard to remove the baggage of the other passengers.

CAPTAIN ARRIVES

Naturally an appeal was made to the compradore, and when expostulations were made with the Fu Kwan, deputy of General Chao, he assaulted the compradore and some of his staff.

Just about this time, Captain Tornroth, who had been on the upper deck, having seen a party of soldiers making for the ship, and fearing that they were there for the purpose of trying to "run" some ammunition to Chungking, came to the deck on which was the compradore's office. When he saw some members of his staff being assaulted, he naturally grabbed the man who was committing the assault. This was the drunken Fu Kwan, Liu, who thereupon called on his bodyguard to attack Captain Tornroth.

The latter was immediately attacked from all sides, and had to put up a terrific fight against so many men. Pistols were drawn, and at least one was pointed at Captain Tornroth, so that there was a deliberate and serious attempt to shoot a captain on the deck of his own steamer. He managed to tear a pistol out of one man's hand, and used this as a weapon to beat off some of the others, who continued to press in on him from every side. His attackers were even shouting that they should bind him with a rope and throw him overboard.

SHOTS FIRED

In the course of the melee two or three shots were fired, and it is thought that one of these hit the captain on the leg, but later this wound was made more serious by coming into contact with some sharp substance, and the flesh was torn off right to the bone.

Mr. Windham, the local agent of the Dollar Company, happened to be on board with his wife and daughter, who were visiting the wife of Captain Tornroth, who has just come from America, and was about to make a trip up the Gorges. When Mr. Windham heard the sounds of the fight, he tried to find some weapon, and picked up a rifle for use as a club. He also made for the siren and blew that vigorously, which alarmed the whole of the port. A boarding party came along post haste from the U. S. S. Isabel, which was lying not far away, and

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TYPHOON AGAIN STRIKES COAST SOUTH OF HERE

Storm Center Lands Near Taichow; High Winds Still Expected

For the second time in three days a typhoon, sweeping northwestward along the coast, has struck the mainland well to the south of Shanghai, and it is expected that the present storm, like its predecessor, will pass to the west of this city.

Rough weather, with high winds and squalls of rain, is to be expected here today, however, Siccawei Observatory warns, and it was even thought possible last night that the center of the typhoon might recurve to the extent of giving Shanghai a vicious sideslap on its way northward toward the Yangtsze.

The typhoon center struck the coast near Taichow, the Observatory bulletin of yesterday afternoon stated, and was continuing northwestward. Squally and showery weaher was reported for the storm area, with cyclonic gales between the Eastern and Yellow Seas and at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Rough weather and hard squalls were reported along the lower river and in Hangchow Bay.

Yesterday was a hat-clutching, dust-swallowing day for Shanghai residents and the gusty blasts which swept across the city did some small damage to trees, signboards and matting. There was no serious destruction, but throughout yesterday the river was practically cleared of small craft, while larger vessels were delayed in sailings or arrivals.

Only two Yangtsze steamers, the Kungwo and Luenyi, left port early yesterday morning, all the rest which were to sail, being held up by the typhoon. With the exception of the Empress of Russia, from Hongkong, the Ngankin from river ports, and the Toonan from Newchwang, most of the incoming boats arrived on time. The China Merchants' steamer Feiching, which was due to leave Wenchow Friday and arrive here yesterday, was thought to be detained at that port.

Several liners which sailed on Friday, are anchoring at Woosung waiting for better weather. They are the Titan, for Europe; the Acme, for San Francisco; the Ryusho Maru, for Wakanatsu; the Solviken, for Hongkong, together with two British boats, one Chinese and three Japanese.

Those which cleared at the Customs on Friday and were due to leave port yesterday, but delayed owing to the weather, are as follows: the Chusan and Shuntien, for Tientsin via ports; the Glensanda, for Japan, the Hwahting, for Chinwangtao; the Kiangyu, for Yangtsze ports; the Kwangse, and Changchow, for Newchwang; the Sinkiang, for Tsingtau; the Shantung, for Amoy, Hongkong and Canton; the Carnarvonshire, for Europe; the Delagoa Maru, for New York, and the Yangshin and Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo. The final Pootoo trip of the Hsin Kiangteen thus has been called off for this year.

Moss Appointed Foreign Affairs Bureau Advisor

Mr. Sidney Moss of the American law firm of Haskell and Moss has been appointed Legal Advisor to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai according to announcement made last night.

Mr. Moss was named for the post, which is considered an extremely desirable appointment, by Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan. Mr. Y. S. Ziar, formerly Chairman of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Municipal Council, and a well known Chinese attorney, was formerly the Bureau's legal advisor.

London's Best-Dressed Woman

His is the most recent portrait of Lady Hardinge, a leader of London's social activities and noted as the best-dressed woman in the British metropolis. She has been hostess to many notables in London.

OWELL SCARES BANDIT FRIEND "SNOW WHITE"

Ex-Captive Surprises Ex-Captor—And Thereon Hangs A Tale

It will be remembered by some in Shanghai that back in the early Springtime—on May 6 to be meticulous—Mr. J. B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review, was one of the unfortunate passengers on the Tsinpu Express who was rudely awakened in the middle of the night by wild war-whoops and rifle firing, marched off into the utmost fastnesses of the traditional home of banditry in the Pao Tzu Ku mountains, and remained a "guest" of the bandits under Sun Mei-yao long enough to collect the full $8,500 indemnity.

Mr. Powell has occasion to make another trip North a few days ago, and, since he was on extremely friendly terms with the bandit chieftain who is now a muchly-uniformed General in command of his uniformed ex-bandits at Tsao Chuang, Powell had no hesitancy in again riding the Tsinpu Express.

In due time Powell finished his business in Peking and returned the same way, arriving in Shanghai yesterday morning. When the train stopped at Lincheng for ten minutes he hopped off the train to see the scene of the beginning of his long distance hike up and down, over and across, mountains, gullies, etc, as was duly described at the time.

Walking along the platform he suddenly spied one of his old cronies, Sun Mei-yao's bandit secretary, sitting on a crate of eggs, as innocent looking, guileless and harmless as any respectable member of the agricultural community that ever sat on a crate of eggs.

Powell tip-toed up—and then, as though he had just materialised from the spirit world, jumped in front of his ex-captor and stuck out his hand.

The ex-bandit took one look and then went back over the egg crate head first in one of the prettiest exhibitions of the back jack-knife ever seen on dry land. Powell, devoid of the hirsute adornment he cultivated so assiduously during his enforced visitation among the bandits, apparently struck the ex-bandit as a ghostly visiter from across the Styx or else he thought the captive had returned to the happy hunting ground to satisfy his craving for revenge. But Powell couldn't have been any whiter than the once saffron-hued Robin Hood, Chinese edition.

Then he sheepishly picked himself up when Powell did not become the aggressor and ambled off to catch the puffy little engine and string of toy cars that make the bi-daily run between Lincheng and Tsao Chuang.

MUNTHE ASKS 18,000 MEN TO GUARD R'WAYS

Report, Made Up After Trip Over Country, Ready For Submission

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Peking, Aug. 10.—General Munthe, the Norwegian army officer who has been named to head the railway police to guard the railroad lines in carrying out the demand of the foreign powers that adequate protection from bandits be given to travellers in China, returned to Peking last night and submitted his report today.

General Munthe's report is based on a tour he has just made over the principal railway lines as well as after conferences with several of the most important military leaders in China.

While General Munthe's report has not yet been given out officially it is said that he asks for 6,000 men on each of the main lines in the country and 2,000 men on the smaller lines, totalling 18,000 men in the railway police. Training centers are to be established on the main lines and the command and liason officers will be stationed at Peking.

The guards are to be trained and officered by foreigners, and completely rearmed with new rifles and machine guns. He also recommends the building of block-houses in areas known to be bandit-infested.

Travelers on the Tientsin-Pukow railway at the present time report that new guards have already been detailed to each train in an effort to insure that there will be no repetition of the Lincheng outrage. In addition to the regular train guards a special car of new guards wearing blue uniforms is attached to each express train. Both cars are attached to the rear end of the train. The Tsinpu Express that was held up by bandits near Lincheng also had a car full of guards attached to the rear end of the train, but they are not a large enough force, or became frightened and fled when the attack was made, and were of no use. Witnesses before the special commission investigating the affair at Tsao Chuang testified that so far as they knew the train guards had not fired a single shot in an attempt to fight off the bandit horde. The only train guard injured was hurt when his own gun exploded.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 11.—Intelligence from Yunnanfu is to the effect that Mr. D'Arcy Weatherbe, the British engineer kidnapped by bandits, is comfortable and that a foreigner named Cowles is proceeding to the bandit head-

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NATION HALTS AS HARDING IS LAID TO REST IN HOME TOWN

Vast Multitudes In Marion See Simple Service

BRITISH TRIBUTE

Flags At Half Mast In England; Service At Westminster

(Reuter's Service)

Marion, Aug. 10.—In hushed silence and in the presence of vast multitudes of his mourning countrymen Warren G. Harding, Twenty-ninth President, was laid to rest in the cemetery of his native town this afternoon. Normal activity in thousands of cities and towns throughout the country ceased simultaneously as the casket was placed in the vault. Trams stopped and telegraphs and telephones were stilled. Millions stood for a few moments in reverent respect. Shops and businesses everywhere were suspended for the entire day.

The cortege, with the widow and other members of the family, President Coolidge, the Members of the Cabinet and other notables, passed through an avenue of tens of thousands of townspeople and visitors. There was no military display or bands, while the funeral service was impressively simple. Only relatives and intimate friends took part on the last simple rites at the graveside.

The Presidental salute of twenty-one guns was fired as the hearse entered the cemetery. The hymn "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung by the local church choir, and was followed by a short Scripture reading a prayer and a hymn, the ceremony concluding with the benediction. President Coolidge, ex-President Taft, the Members of the Cabinet, the Speaker and the temporary President of the Senate acted as pall bearers.

Throughout the day people poured into the city in continuous streams. Hundreds fainted owing to the great heat and were treated in emergency hospitals.

Thousands throughout the night preceding the funeral filed past President Harding's bier. The queue at midnight seemed unending and Mrs. Harding gave orders for the house to be kept open if necessary till sunrise to enable all friends to bid her husband farewell. The floral tributes were so numerous that they overflowed the house and lawn and the adjacent gardens.

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 10.—Flags were flown at half-mast throughout Britain today on the occasion of the burial of President Harding. Memorial services were held in Washington Abbey and St. Margaret's, the former being remarkable for its cosmopolitan character.

Crowds of Americans assembled outside the Abboy and the door was closed early owing to the throng. Many were unable to gain admission and remained outside. There were 1,500 Americans among the congregation which was representative of all classes of British society.

The King was represented by the Duke of York, who wore Air Force uniform. Among those present were Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, representatives of the Forces, and diplomats in resplendent uniforms. The service was fully choral, and the congregation joined with great fervor in the singing of President Harding's favorite hymns, "Lead, Kindly Light", and "Abide With Me."

The service at St. Margaret's was an overflow from the Abbey. The congregation included a party of Americans who had just arrived from Rotterdam specially to attend the Westminster Abbey service and were much disappointed when they found that there was no accommodation.

The King did not race at Cowes today. Their Majesties remaining on board the Royal Yacht, whose flag, like those of the

other yachts, was flown at half-mast.

The Baltic Exchange suspended business for an hour.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Aug. 10.—The Ministers of War and of the Marine represented the Government at the President Harding Memorial Service in the American Pro-Cathedral. Drum-taps were sounded on the Place de la Concorde.

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Manila, Aug. 10.—The historic Marble Hall in the Ayuntamiento was crowded with a gathering of prominent Americans, Filipinos and efficials of other nationalities at noon today when the memorial services for the late president were held. The services began at 12 o'clock, but long before that hour the hall was filled to overflowing and many stood outside hoping to get in. Because of the smallness of the hall the services today were attended only by those holding invitations. General services for the entire American community will be held in the lobby of the Manila Hotel tomorrow.

Political differences between the Filipino politicos and Governor-General Wood were temporarely forgotten in the bond of common sorrow caused by the death of the president and the services were the most representative gathering that has been held in Manila for many months.

Governor-General Wood presided at the services and the speakers included Senate President Manuel Quezon, Speaker of the House Rosas, Chief Justice Araullo of the Philippine Supreme Court, General Read, Secretary Palma and Justice Malcolm Johnson of the Supreme Court, a life long personal friend of the late president.

All paid glowing tribute to the memory of President Harding, the Filipino speakers emphasizing President Harding's reply to the last Independence Commission, when he assured them that the United States would never take a backward step in the Philippines.

The 31st Infantry stood at attention all through the services and at the close, at noon, the guns at Fort Santiago boomed out the presidential salute of 21 guns.

All government offices and most of the business houses in Manila were closed all day. All flags were at half mast.

A memorial service for President Harding was celebrated today in the American Episcopal Church of the Trinity. The President of the Republic was represented and M. Maginot, the Minister of War, and M. Raiberti, the Minister of the Marine, represented the Government. The Rev. Mr. Solving gave an address of tribute to the late President. At the invitation of a section of the American League, the Members of the League and a large number of other Americans met at the Place de la Concorde. At three o'clock, the moment of the funeral of the President, at a bugle call those present turned to the west and remained for a minute silent and motionless.

GERMAN AFFAIRS IN BAD CONDITION REPORT DECLARES

Increased Food Prices Create Menacing Situation In Berlin

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 11.—Pessimistic reports are coming through from Berlin of the condition of affairs in Germany. The capital is stated to be seething with unrest in consequence of the terrible increase in food prices.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin states that all classes of workmen are affected and are either striking or going slow in the absence of satisfaction from their demand for much higher wages.

In view of the menacing outlook President Ebert has issued a proclamation forbidding the circulation of pamphlets demanding the forcible overthrow of the Constitutionalist Government or inciting violent acts. The proclamation applies to the whole of the Reich and the penalties for contravention include three months' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 500,000,000,000 marks.

Keep It Handy

Immediate relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale everywhere.

The President's Widow

Mrs. Warren G. Harding

MRS. Warren G. Harding, whose life was despaired of for a time last Winter, but who recovered sufficiently to accompany Mr. Harding on his Alaska trip, became so fatigued from her exertions she was compelled to take to her bed and to cut short all her program of social activities. She was with the President when he died and has stood up spendidly under the ordeal. This latest photograph of her came in the mail on the President Jefferson yesterday.

Wants People To Make Peace Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

lions of Americans, who a few years ago did not feel at all concerned, about our relation to the rest of the world, now begin to suspect that a fundamentally changing Europe means a changing America and that the peace of the world is our problem.

"Great emphasis is laid upon the fact that the winning plan must be 'practicable.' Mr. Bok has made it clear that he has in mind two objects: First, to secure a plan, and, secondly, to get that plan put into operation. In other words, the award is made not merely for an idea in itself, but for an idea that will benefit the people of the United States and the world.

"For this reason the award is to be paid in two parts. Half of it—or $50,000—is to go to its author as soon as the plan has been chosen by the jury of award.

"The second $50,000 will be paid to the author of the plan only when its 'practicability' has been demonstrated; that is, when it has passed the Senate of the United States, or when the jury shall decide that an adequate degree of popular support has been shown for it."

CHINA PRESS PRIZE

As was announced at the time, THE CHINA PRESS, confident that Americans in Shanghai, who are in close touch with 18 other nationalities every day, have plans and ideas that may well be translated into actuality through bringing the Bok prize to their attention, offers a small prize of $100 to stimulate local interest in the offer. As the contest closes in November it is suggested that such plans be submitted at the earliest opportunity. Because of the time necessary to forward the plans to New York it is well to be drafting any such plans now so that THE CHINA PRESS may forward them as soon as possible. Judges for THE CHINA PRESS prize will be announced in due time. In the meantime—several plans have already been received—send your plan in. However elemental and simple it may appear to be it may win either, or both, prizes.

KATO'S HEALTH GOOD

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, Aug. 11.—In view of certain wild rumors of the Prime Minister's resignation, his physicians have issued a statement regarding Admiral Baron Kato's health, which is regarded as reassuring.

Munthe Asks 18,000 Men To Guard ..'way

(Continued from Page 1)

quarters to endeavor to effect Mr. Weatherbe's release, while the garrison commander at Tali has been ordered to take steps to have the captive released.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 11.—Chinese political circles regard the indemnity demands and the dismissal demands, excepting that of the Tuchun of Shantung, embodied in the Lincheng Note, to be acceptable but the opinion is expressed that there will be difficulty over the foreign supervision of railway guards. However, the Chinese Government's reply will not be made before the Diplomatic Body has presented its plan for railway protection.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 11.—The Chiaotungpu announces the appointment of Lt. General Munthe, Commanding the Chinese Legation Guard, and Major Wang Ken to make immediate preparations for policing the Peking-Hankow, Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Suiyuan, Kiaochow-Tsinan and Lunghai lines and to submit their proposals to the Ministry.

For the purpose of providing funds for carrying out such improvement, the Ministry appoints Mr. J. E. Baker, its railway adviser, and Mr. S. Y. Chen to devise means and to submit their proposals to the Ministry.

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"Alice Dollar" Outrage Caused By Rumcrazed Militarist

(Continued from Page 1)

the bluejackets soon got the upper hand of the riotous soldiery, and not long after they had them and their Fu Kwan in safe custody.

It was when quiet had been comparatively restored that Mr. Windham and Captain Tornroth returned to the upper deck to find that the ladies were all bleeding profusely. It was found that one of the shots which had been fired had pierced the deck and splintered against a piece of angle iron near where the ladies had been. The ladies were wounded by splinters of the bullet and of the angle iron, which fell on and around them like a shower of hail. Miss Windham was very badly wounded, as splinters entered her body near the collar bone, and has not yet been located. It has not been found possible to locate and remove it on account of the great loss of blood which she suffered.

DOCTOR GIVES AID

Mrs. Windham was wounded on the breast, while Mrs. Tornroth had wounds on her neck, forehead and arms. The doctor from the Isabel was speedily in attendance and dressed the wounds of the ladies. They are now doing well, but suffering from shock.

The guard from the Isabel remained on the Alice Dollar, keeping good guard over the miscreants, and now the question arose of what was to be done. Admiral Phelps on his flagship had arrived to be stationed at Ichang for some time, but he happened to be absent just when required, as he had made a trip to Chungking to become acquainted with the conditions there, where there are two U. S. gunboats under his command. He was informed by wireless of the happening on the Alice Dollar, and his instructions were that the men should be kept close prisoners until he should get down again from Chungking. He arrived on Saturday, August 4, by the Wanhsien, and immediately held an inquiry into all that had happened. It is understood that the Commander-in-Chief of the Upper Yangtze, General Wang Juchin, made strong demands that the men should be handed over to him, including the deputy, Liu. But Admiral Phelps decided that the 13 men who had acted as guards should be handed to Wang for trial and punishment, but that he himself would retain Liu, as it is his desire that he should hand him over to the highest authority in the Province, Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan.

It will be seen that the expectant Taoyin does not appear again in the story, as he had nothing to do with the assaults, and when leave was given to such passengers as did not wish to be detained here while the ship was waiting for the inquiry, to leave her, he was allowed to go ashore with others.

The Alice Dollar left for Chungking yesterday morning, and had on board a guard of 8 men from the U. S. navy, who have been supplied by Admiral Phelps from the Isabel.

French Wireless—News And Views

(French Wireless)

Paris, Aug. 10.—The revictualling in the Ruhr is becoming more difficult in view of the lack of money which hinders commercial transactions.

The Thyssen works at Hamborn have closed.

Following the recent occupation of the mines at Dortfeld the central electric machine was flooded.

At the railway station of Apelberg a French sentry was wounded by a revolver shot on the left side. An inquest was held.

The British newspaper "Daily Mail" writes that the German scheme is to mask by apparent weakness a very big aerial force in reserve. Thus the allied controllers when visiting the factories saw small models of ships of metal but it was possible to get a clear idea that it was only a pretext to conceal a great factory of aeroplanes for bombardment.

The "Daily Mail" concludes: "The French clearly see the future and wish that the British would understand that Europe might awake one day to meet a powerful German aerial force."

Arrest Alleged Defamer Of Pres. Obregon

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Mexico City, Aug. 11.—Police at Monterey are reported to have arrested a man said to be Jesse Salas, Deputy from Durango, who is alleged to have written a letter to President Obregon charging that the President was directly responsible for the assassination of Pancho Villa, the notorious outlaw leader. He will be brought to Mexico City to be tried for defamation of the President.

Well Known People Arrive On Jefferson

Several well known people are among the passengers who arrived on the President Jefferson yesterday. Mrs. Sarah H. Burton and two sons arrived to join Mr. A. L. Burton, the manager of a local cotton mill. Mr. Eugene M. Lamb is en route to Tibet where he hopes to film pictures of the mountain people.

Mr. W. J. Tucker, Jr., arrived to join the British-American Tobacco Company; Commander H. E. Kimmel, U.S.N., is en route to Chefoo to join the American Asiatic fleet. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins and their son are en route to Canton where he will relieve Mr. Ray Tenney as U. S. Consul-General.

Failure Of Current Plunges City Into Two Hour Eclipse

For nearly two hours last night the International Settlement and the downtown section of the French Concession were plunged into darkness owing to a breakdown of some unascertainable sort in the Municipal electricity plant.

The break in the current came at about 6:50 p.m. and the hiatus of murk lasted until 8:40, during which time residents in the shrouded area made their pre-dinner toilettes by candle light and dined to the same strain, while the main thoroughfares of the city were the scene of considerable confusion as regards the flow of traffic. Nanking Road took on the aspect of a Dore illustration for certain sections of Mr. Dante's celebrated geographical opus and most of the more trafficked intersections provided settings for frantic oratories participated in by ricsha coolies, chauffeurs and ordinary folks.

Tramcars were stranded all over the circuit, except in Frenchtown and Nantao, and residents on the upper strata of the local hotels got a lot of unaccustomed exercise owing to the defection of the lifts.

Come to think of it, there's little use in writing all this. Probably you experienced the thing yourself.

Chang Named Finance Chief

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 11.—It is semi-officially stated that a mandate appointing Mr. Chang Hu Minister of Finance is being issued this evening. Other Cabinet appointments foreshadowed are those of General Chang Huichih as Minister of War and Mr. Yuan Nai-kwan as Minister of Commerce.

TO SELL SHIPS

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the Ministry of the Navy contemplates the sale of the German and Austrian ships seized in order to raise funds.

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Peking
Day By Day

(Continued from Page 1)

three formal demands anent the punishment of offenders and reparations to the victims of the "Allee Dollar" at Ichang, the incident is not regarded as closed by any means. When an attack can be made on a foreign merchantman, with three foreign gunboats in the harbor, one, the U. S. S. Isabel, not more than 200 yards distant, it is high time that peremptory action be taken.

The Chinese Eastern Railway is another gathering "sore." Yesterday the Waichiaopu received a dispatch from General Chu Ching-lan stating that on the night of August 5 two battalions of Russian infantry attacked the populous city of Yalutsu, to the west of Mohsierh mountain and about twenty li to the west of Manchuli station. The attackers cut off communication with the station and surrounded a regiment of Chinese infantry garrisoned at the foot of the mountain. A hot fight ensued, lasting two days, during which time reinforcements were brought up and relieved the beleagured garrison and took 370 Russians prisoner. The dispatch adds that there were many casualties on both sides.

It is believed that this latest action on the part of the Russians will be one of the first of the matters to be taken up with M. Karahan, when the latter arrives on next Sunday from Moscow to replace M. Joffe, who is returning to Russia from Japan.

These few incidents mentioned above are only the outstanding issues during the past week, and give ample testimony as to the need of a strong central government.

GERMANS PAY G.$9,000,000 FOR B.A.T. PROPERTY

Teutons Hand Over Big Sum Six Months Before It Is Due

Payment by private German interests for the ownership of the former British-American Tobacco Company's holdings in Germany, constitutes one of the largest cash transactions on record involving Teutonic capital since the war, according to dispatches in recent American papers.

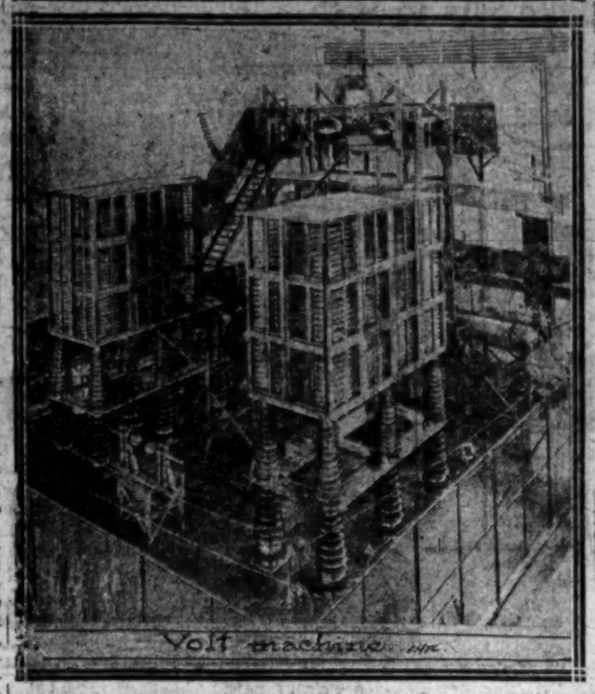
The payment, amounting to nearly G.$9,000,000 in cash, was made six months before it was due and the papers see in this evidence of German prosperity in the face of asserted national inability to meet reparations demands.

The B.A.T. property in Germany, the reports state, was sold through the Dresdener Bank in 1914 by Mr. J. A. Thomas, managing director at that time. The sale was made at the outbreak of the war, when conditions were chaotic and the company wished to withdraw from Germany. The terms of sale called for a purchase price of £1,500,000 and annual interest at 5 percent, payable five years from the date of peace.

Recently the Dresdener Bank settled the obligation with principal and interest in full in cash.

The sale was made originally when the British-American Tobacco Company feared for its factories and other property in Germany as a result of war conditions.

Lightning And Rain Produced



FROM manufactured clouds over a miniature village artificial lightning of 2,000,000 volts has been produced in a series of experiments at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the laboratory of the General Electric Company. Lightning flashed from make-believe clouds and leveled buildings in the pseudo village. The sound of the accompanying thunder was entirely realistic. In some tests rain, also, was produced. Despite the fact that lightning travels at the velocity of light—186,000 miles per second—engineers were able to measure the shape of the flash and determine its pressure. This is the lightning generator which produced the flash of 2,000,000 volts and a ten-million horsepower electrical force.

My Word! No Turtle Soup For Epicurean Sea Lords

London.—It cannot be attributed to the Washington naval agreement, but nevertheless something ought to be done about it.

The sad fact was revealed in the House of Commons this week that the Admiralty no longer enjoys its customary rations of turtle soup and the there is no prospect of this dish being replaced on the menu of the sea lords.

The trouble is that Ascention Island, a lonely spot in the middle of the Atlantic, which for many years the Admiralty governed in the same manner as it would a ship, has now been put under the care of St. Helena authorities. Consequently, British warships seldom call there, so that green turtles, which are abundant on the island and which have been sent to the Admiralty regularly since 1771, are now allowed to go unmolested.

Revolt Against Soviet In Odessa

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, Aug. 10.—There have been numerous peasant outbreaks against the Soviet Government in the Odessa, Ekaterinoslav and Don districts and also in North Caucasus. It is reported that these outbreaks are the result of the vigorous measures of Soviet collectors who are employing Militia to assist in requisitioning corn as a tax.

British Mission Goes To Russia To Develop Trade

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 10.—A party of business men, headed by Mr. F. L. Baldwin, cousin of the Premier and Chairman of Becos Traders Ltd., which is an association of 80 British engineering concerns formed ten years ago to prosecute British interests in Russia, left today with a mission for Russia where they hope to conclude definite busines with the Soviet.

MARKS IN JUMP UPWARD BUT SOON COLLAPSE AGAIN

Belgium Takes Steps To Prevent Depreciation Of Franc

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, August 11.—In view of the recent depreciation of the Belgian franc a Royal Decree is being published prohibiting under severe penalties all exchange operations except for the payment of goods bought abroad. Firms authorised to carry on exchange operations must deposit a large bond and furnish a daily record of transaction.

(Reuter's Service)

Duesseldorf, August 11.—The reasons are not yet known for an extraordinary panic on the Bourse yesterday, during which marks appreciated by enormous strides in dollar and franc exchanges but later equally quickly reacted to the latest low levels.

The Ruhr miners' wages have been increased by 245 percent.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 10.—A Government decree prohibits Germans selling marks abroad on the ground that the sales have detrimental effect on exchange.

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 10.—Exchanges, after improving, reacted. The Belgian franc was quoted at 163.35 and closed at 165.25, the French franc closed at 80.75 and the mark, after being quoted nominally at 10,000,000, closed at 16,000,000 to 18,000,000.

Chicherin Denies Britain's Charges Against Rakovsky

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 11.—M. Chicherin's reply to the British inquiry relative to the allegations against M. Rakovsky emphatically repudiates the charge of Anglophobia and denies that he used certain words alleged. The reply claims that the nomination of such a prominent man is further strong evidence of the Soviet's desire to develop political and economic relations with Britain. M. Chicherin also denies that M. Rakovsky was ever expelled from France or that he visited there during the war.

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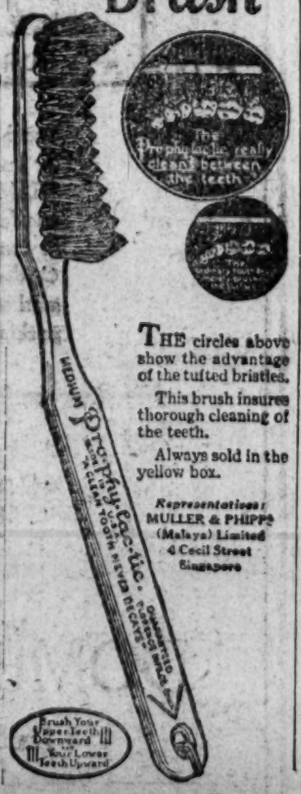
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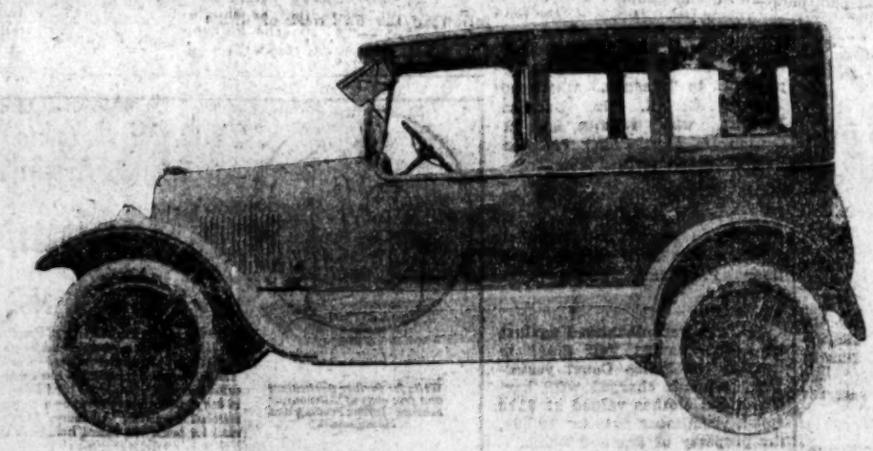
"My open car has been run 19,000 miles and I have only spent $1.50 (Gold) on repairs."
"With a 49,000 mileage record, my repair bill has been remarkably light."



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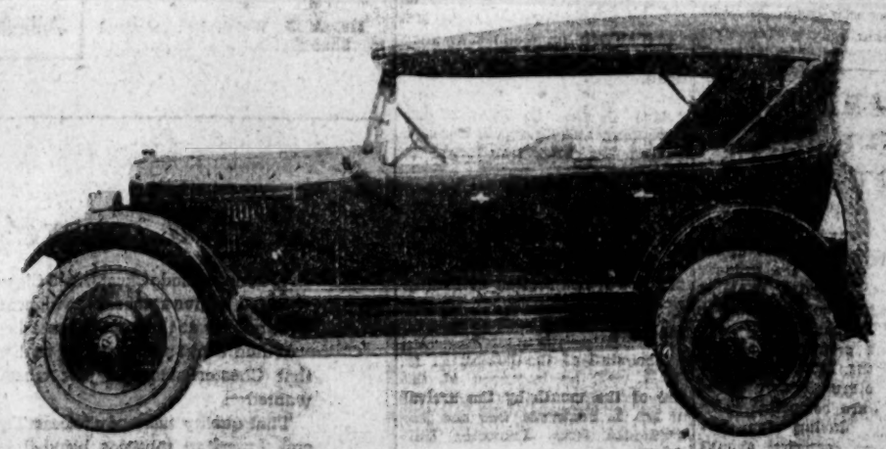

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MAIL VESSELS ARE DELAYED BY TYPHOON

Jefferson Arrives; Empress Of Australia Due Tomorrow

The typhoon has delayed the sailing of the Empress of Russia. The liner which was due to leave Woosung for Vancouver early this morning, will not be able to sail before the weather quiets down.

With the arrival of the President Jefferson yesterday afternoon, the next mail from America will arrive on the Empress of Australia tomorrow. The Jefferson is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Though the weather is quite unfavorable, the Australia is still expected to arrive at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports at 9 o'clock tonight, and the tender Alexandra with incoming passengers from the steamer will reach the Customs jetty at 9.30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The liner will sail for Hongkong direct at 8 p.m. tomorrow, and the outgoing tender with passengers a d baggage for Woosung will leave the Customs jetty at 5.30 p.m.

Still another mail from the States will arrive on the President Pierce next Wednesday. The Pierce is coming from San Francisco via Honolulu, and was due to leave Yokohama for this port yesterday.

Mail from Europe will come on the P. and O. boat Dongola next Tuesday. The steamer was expected to leave Hongkong yesterday afternoon. The Janus of the British India line arrived in Shanghai from Calcutta via ports yesterday morning. The steamer Delta, another P. and O. liner, which left Shanghai on June 23, arrived in London at 3 p.m. on August.

BRIGHT LIGHTS' LURE PRODUCES NEAR SUICIDE

The lure of Foochow Loo and other glittering districts of the Metropolis produced another attempt at suicide Friday night and yesterday the contrite candidate for a harp was haled into the Mixed Court, as is customary in such cases.

The would-be shade was discovered by Chinese Police Constable 1485 in an alleyway off Kenedie Road shortly after 8:30 p.m., suspended from a window frame by his belt. He was unconscious and it took an hour of resuscitation work to bring him around.

Yesterday the salvaged one told the Magistrate that he had recently come from Hsuchow on his way to his home in Kompo for a visit. As he was passing through Shanghai he met a man who offered to show him the sights of the town. He accepted the guidance and as a consequence spent all his money. Without friends or means of reaching his native place he could think of no solution for h's case but suicide.

The Magistrate read the stranded party a pertinent little lecture on the reprehensibility of self eradication and then brought joyous tears to the stranger's eyes by ordering him shipped back to Hsuchow and giving him $3 out of the poor box.

B.W.A. To Start Series Of Concerts On August 17

The first open-air concert of the series to be held in the grounds of the Hotel Majestic, Bubbling Well Road, will take place on Friday evening, August 17.

An excellent program, including selections by the British Amateur Orchestra, has been arranged and to those who are compelled to remain here during the hot weather, these concerts should prove a welcome addition to the usual attractions to be found in Shanghai at this time of the year.

Seats are free but the small sum of fifty cents will be charged for admission, the proceeds to go towards the B.W.A. endowment fund.

Cool drinks and light refreshments will be served during the evening by the Hongkong Hotels Co., Ltd.

MUTT & JEFF

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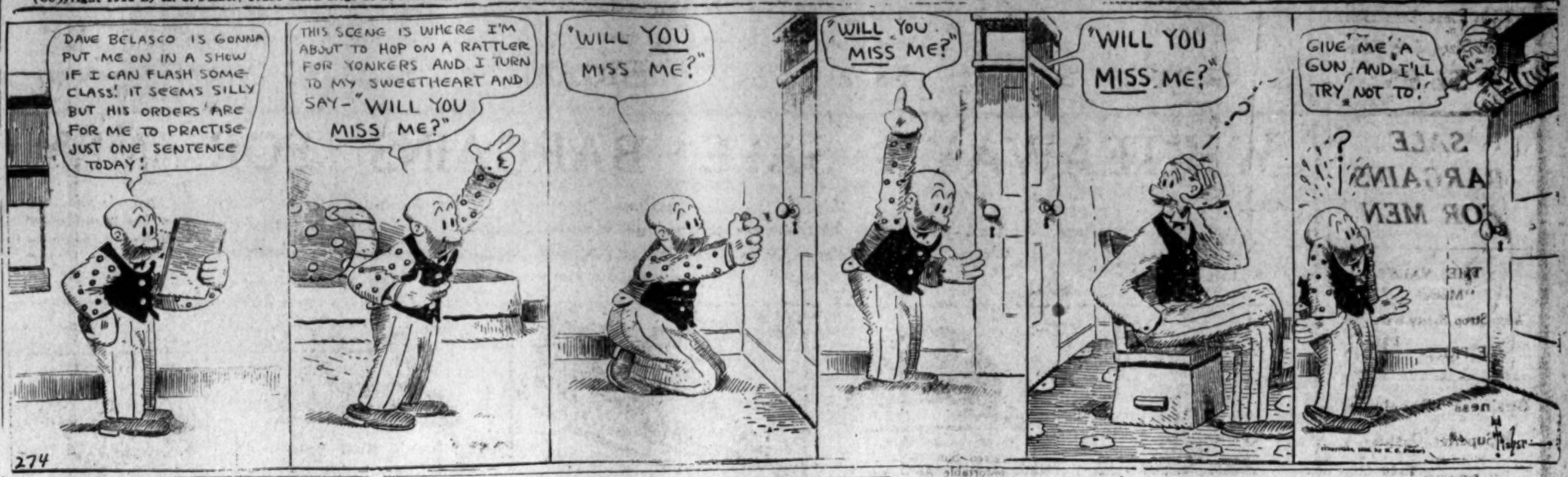
It Seemed Silly To Jeff And It Sounded Silly To Mutt

By Bud Fisher


DAVE BELASCO IS GONNA PUT ME ON IN A SHOW IF I CAN FLASH SOME CLASS! IT SEEMS SILLY BUT HIS ORDERS ARE FOR ME TO PRACTISE JUST ONE SENTENCE TODAY!
THIS SCENE IS WHERE I'M ABOUT TO HOP ON A RATTLER FOR YONKERS AND I TURN TO MY SWEETHEART AND SAY- "WILL YOU MISS ME?"
"WILL YOU MISS ME?"
"WILL YOU MISS ME?"
"WILL YOU MISS ME?"
GIVE ME A GUN AND I'LL TRY NOT TO!
274

News Brevities

Only a few relatives and close friends attended the wedding of Miss Frederica Rutherford Mead, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Goodhue Mead, to Doctor Walter Garfield Hiltner of Shanghai, which took place Wednesday, August 8, at five o'clock at the bride's home, "Sunnyside," Plainfield, New Jersey. Miss Margaret Platt Mead, the maid of honor, was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Frederick R. Sites, formerly of Shanghai, acted as best man. Dr. and Mrs. Hiltner will sail immediately for Shanghai.

* * *

Mrs. Victor O. Padwick of Edinburgh, arrived on the Blue Funnel steamer Patroclus to join her husband, who is Paymaster-Commander of H. M. S. Ambrose, the depot ship for the submarines.

* * *

This afternoon starting at the usual time, the members of the Shanghai Clay Pigeon Club will shoot for the "Grouse" Cup, which has been presented by Mr. Gordon Morriss. The competition will take place wet or fine.

* * *

Several new guns will be tested at the West Forts on Monday next by the local military authorities who have instructed the residents of that vicinity not to be alarmed. Two Japanese gunboats will also test their guns near Woosung on the 16th instant and September 1 respectively.

* * *

The passenger and mail service between Peitaiho and Peking was resumed for the summer by the Aeronautical department yesterday, according to a Peking telegram to the Shanghai Tribune.

* * *

Yao Mo-lien, director of the Nantao Waterworks, has been appointed director of the Nantao Public Works Department. He will assume his new office on the 15th.

* * *

Japanese residents in Shanghai will hold a reception in honor of their new Consul-General Mr. Yada, at tiffin on Wednesday noon at the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

* * *

Mr. J. L. T. Patch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Peking has been transferred to Shanghai.

* * *

Kuo Ching-ling, the young Chinese journalist from Batavia, who passed through Shanghai two weeks ago walking around the world, has arrived in Peking, according to the Peking Leader

* * *

The staff of the Peking Y. M. C. A. will be increased at the end of the month by the arrival of Mr. L. Schwertz, who has just graduated from Princeton University.

* * *

Mr. M. S. Tuttle, principal of the Peking American School, who has been ill in P.U.M.C. is now at Peitaiho recuperating.

* * *

Mrs. Greenberg, Russian, 287 Broadway, was charged at the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh, with assaulting a Mrs. Bushtion on the North Szechuen Road last Thursday. The case was remanded for hearing next Saturday.

* * *

Three men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of running a Hwo Wei lottery at 58 Purdon Road. The principal in the case was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment and the others were fined $5 each.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Passikides, unregistered Greek citizens, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday before Assessor Ferrajolo and Magistrate Loh to answer charges of threatened violence preferred by M. S. Ladar. The two first named defendants also preferred a charge of using indecent language to them against Leile Ladar. The case was remanded for a special hearing.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Brown is a passenger on the President Jefferson en route to Hongkong.

* * *

Mr. Ray Tenney, American Consul at Canton, will shortly proceed to Tsinanfu, where he will be Consul. Mr. Douglas Jenkins, who relieves him at Canton, is a passenger on the President Jefferson.

* * *

Mr. E. C. Stocker, of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, is expected to return to Shanghai from America by the Pacific Mail liner President Pierce next Thursday.

* * *

Charges were dismissed against an Indian named Veir Singh in the British Police Court yesterday. He was charged with having stolen clothes valued at $110 and a promissory note for $2,005, the property of Samund Singh.

* * *

Mr. A. J. Welch has returned to Shanghai after an extensive trip through Malaya and the Dutch East Indies.

* * *

Mr. W. R. McBain sailed for Tientsin on the s.s. Fengtien yesterday.

* * *

The Mixed Court yesterday ordered the confiscation of 5 pounds of opium found by the police in an alleyway off North Shanse Road.

* * *

The commodious new quarter of the Siberian Jewelry store at No. 27 Nanking Road were opened yesterday. This establishment, of which Mr. Linkovsky is proprietor, is a distinct addition to the business life of the Maloo.

* * *

Mr. Max Sternberg was fined the costs, amounting to about $15, when he was found guilty of passing another car on Nanking Road at a speed of 56 miles an hour before U.S. Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton yesterday. Inspector Lynch prosecuted for the police and Mr. H. R. Snyder defended.

STRIKE IN BERLIN

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, Aug. 10.—Traffic on the Berlin under-ground railways is at a standstill owing to strike following the dismissal of three workmen.

Band Concert

Tuesday, August 14, at 9:15 p.m.—Hongkew Park:

1—Overture, "Rienzi" ..Wagner
2—Two Violin-solos: (with Orchestra Accompaniment).
(a) Romance (from 2nd Concerto) .....Wieniawski
(b) Canzonetta ...D'Ambrosio
Soloist: Mr. A. Foa
3—Two movements from the "Symphonie Pathetique" ... Tschaikowsky
(a) Allegro con grazia.
(b) Allegro molto vivace.
4—Selection from the Opera: "Werther" .....Massenet
5—Hymn and Triumphal March from Opera: "Aida" ..Verdi
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

The Next Open-Air Orchestral Concert will take place on Saturday, August 18, at 9:15 p.m., at Jessfield Park.

Australian Flora And Fauna

Captain G. H. Wilkins, F.R.G.S., who is a native of Adelaide, has returned to Australia, after three years in the Antarctic and in the famine-stricken regions of Europe. He will collect specimens of Australian flora and fauna for the British Museum. The expedition will be equipped and organised in Australia, and will be staffed by Australians. All the information received will be placed at the disposal of Australian scientific bodies, and duplicate specimens will be given to Australian museums if required. The British Museum has approached the Commonwealth Ministry, through the High Commissioner in London, for permission to carry out the work. The headquarters will be in Brisbane, and a series of stations 300 miles apart will be established from Seymour, in Victoria, to Cape Grenville, near the apex of the Cape York peninsula in Northern Queensland. The expedition will keep on the inside of the coastal range, and will pay particular attention to river and the islands in the Gulf the head waters of the Mitchell of Carpentaria.

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are the little ones who are nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion. Each drop of SCOTT'S Emulsion provides pure cod liver oil for the nourishment of growing tissues and limbs and for the protection of the delicate tissues of the throat and chest. Ask for genuine

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Watch your little ones grow stronger day by day as they take this body-building food tonic.

Used in Hospitals and Sanatoria throughout the world.

MOUTRIE

BABY GRANDS

Unsurpassed for soundness of construction, beauty of design and with all the essential refinements of Tone, Touch, and Finish only to be found in Pianos of the very highest quality.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

37 NANKING ROAD

Peaceful Nights follow Happy Days

'Allenburys'

Milk Food No. 1

is the first food in the 'Allenburys' Progressive System of Infant Feeding, and resembles as closely as possible baby's natural dietary — mother's milk. The casein which is present in cow's milk or ordinary dried milk, and which forms hard indigestible masses in baby's stomach is removed by a unique process of manufacture, making 'Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1 ideal for bottle fed babies from birth to 3 months.

Write for further particulars and free copy of 'Allenburys' book on 'Infant Feeding and Management'.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., 40 Canton Road, Shanghai.

PROTECTED BUTTER

The hot weather, usually a trying season for butter, leaves FARM BRAND and SHAMROCK BRAND Canadian Butter unaffected, because they are packed first in waxed paper and then in *Waxed Cardboard Cartons*. No other butter in the market has the protection this double packing affords.

FARM and SHAMROCK Protected Butter Is Always Fresh

"SHAMROCK" Brand - - - $1.15
"FARM" Brand - - - - -

At all dealers or from

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 Bubbling Well Road—Phone West 641

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin [illegible], No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3/-
DR LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N W 5 London
SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKET

CRESENT BAKING POWDER

For Sale by All Compradores

Quality Guaranteed. Price 50 per cent less

Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

A *real* cigarette

When we made Chesterfield Cigarettes we tried to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

It didn't take smokers long to discover that Chesterfields had just what they wanted—

That quality taste of choicest Turkish and American tobaccos blended in exactly the right proportions.

You'll say

They Satisfy

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., U. S. A., Manufacturer

"ARROW" Million Pleat Dress Shirts All Sizes Sale Price **$6.95**

Genuine "Mikado" Braces British Made Sale Price **$1.25**

British Made Straw Hats Sale Price **$2.50**

British Made Sun Helmets All Sizes Sale Price **$8.50**

Men's Vulcanized Rubber Mackintoshes Specially Cut. Chinese Style. Suitable for your Chauffeur **$10.00**

Men's Tweed Caps. All Sizes **$1.25**

"Tress" Minto Sun Helmet Covered White Drill Sale Price **$12.75**

Men's Ribbed Summer Weight Golf Hose Grey and Brown White Khaki **$3.50** pair

E. and W. AMERICAN Dress Shirts Assorted Size Pleats All Sizes **$7.85**

WHITEAWAY'S SALE BARGAINS FOR MEN

BARGAINS IN
Men's Wear
Ladies' Wear
Kiddies' Wear

This Great Event Offers Menfolk an Incomparable Opportunity for Replenishing all their needs with Whiteaway's Quality Merchandise at Heavily Reduced Bargain Prices. All the Bargains are of Whiteaway's Regular Quality No Job Lines are included and Absolute Satisfaction is Assured with Every Purchase. Come Early and Secure the Pick

These are but a few of the Hundreds of Bargains Available Come and Choose Personally

SALE BARGAINS FOR MEN

"THE VALET" "Model C." Auto Strop Safety Razor Set. SALE PRICE $3.00 set.

Business "Envelopes" Superior Quality SALE PRICE $1.00 Per 250

Improved "Wayloo Watch" Lever Movement SALE PRICE $1.80 Each

Men's Braces Genuine "Guyot" Make SALE PRICE $2.25 Pair

Men's Grey Suede Waist Belts SALE PRICE $1.25 Each

Men's Irish Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs SALE PRICE $9.50 Dozen

Men's Cashmere Socks Plain Grey, Nigger or Black SALE PRICE $18.00 Dozen

Men's Pure Silk Knitted Ties Black SALE PRICE $4.95 Each

Men's Plain White or Black Cotton Socks. British Made SALE PRICE 85 cts.

"Durham Duplex" Safety Razor. Complete With Blade SALE PRICE $1.00

Men's Hair Brush Aluminium Back Extra Stiff Bristles SALE PRICE $1.50

Full Hollow Ground Ordinary Razor SALE PRICE $2.25

"Parker" Improved Pencils Triple Plated SALE PRICE $2.25

"Arizona" Hair Cream 2 Sizes SALE PRICE 95 cts. and $1.50 Bottle

FLEECY COAT SWEATER
A light weight Wool Sweater in Lemon Grey Brown Camel
Sale Price **$6.95**

British Made Straw Hats. Usual Price	Sale Price
$3.95	$2.50
$4.50	$3.50
$5.50	$3.95
$6.50	$4.50

Thousands of Men's Open End Neckties
1.00 1.25 1.75 1.95
2.25 2.50 2.75 3.25

MEN'S SILVER Grey Single Terai Hats Sale Price $12.50

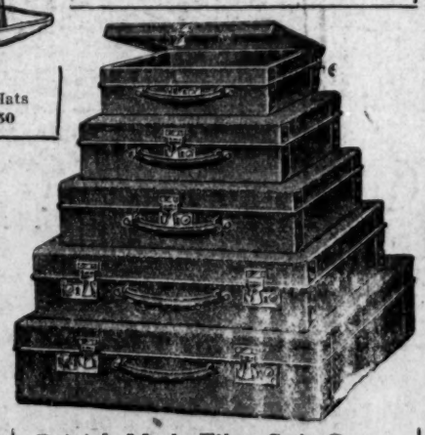
Men's White Felt Tennis Hats $3.60, $4.50

British made White Drill Covered Sun Helmet Light Comfortable Absolutely Sun Proof
Sale Price **$8.50**

WHITE WOOL Sports Sweaters Polo Collar
$4.00 $4.50 each

Men's Grey Suede Waist Belts.
All Sizes **1.25**

Men's Cotton Half Hose Black or White
All Sizes **65** cts. pair



British Made Fibre Suit Cases.
Brown Colour All Corners Brass Caped Two Brass Locks

Size	20	22	24	26
	$4.75	5.25	5.75	5.95

Men's Brown Willow Calf Blucher Oxford Full Round Toe, Comfortable Last. Welted.
Sale Price $11.50 pair

Men's Black Calf Brogue Oxford, Neatly Punched Wing Caps, Well Seated Heel, Double Soles, Welted.
Sale Price $11.50 pair

Men's Black Real Glace Kid Oxford. Goodyear Welted, Full Round or Medium Toe.
Sale Price $11.50 pair

Men's Medium Shade Brown Willow Calf Blucher Oxford. British made, Goodyear Welted.
Sale Price $11.50 pair

Men's Brown Calf Brogue Oxford. Neatly Punched, Wing Caps, Walted
Sale Price $11.50 pair

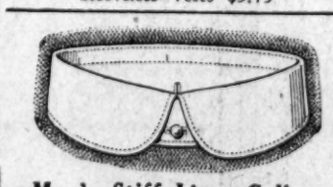
Men's Black Real Glace Kid Bluche Oxford. Medium or Broad Toes, Welted **Sale Price $11.50 pair**

Six of Our Shoe Marvel Lines
$11.50

Men's Real Sola Pith Sun Helmets Khaki or White
SALE PRICE **$5.75**

Men's White Wool Sport Coat Sweaters
Worth $14.50
SALE PRICE **$8.50**

THE CELLULAR CLOTHING Co. LTD. AERTEX LONDON
Men's ¼ Sleeve Vests Trunk Drawers
SALE PRICE **$3.55** garment
Sleeveless Vests $3.15



Men's Stiff Linen Collars
$5.00 dozen
17 Styles 50 cts. each

Three Ply Wood Cabin Trunks
Covered, Brown Canvas, Bound Strong Battens, Fitted with Tray
36 inch. **$37.50** 40 in h. **$39.50**

"THE TOURIST" CABIN TRUNK
A British made Guaranteed Three Ply Wood Trunk Covered Brown Canvas Bound Strong Hardwood Battens
30 in. $22.50 33 in. $23.50 36 in. $25.00

Men's Bath Gowns
$14.50 16.50 18.50 19.50

A Full New Range
All Smart Stripes
All Sizes $2.95

Irish White Lawn Handkerchief with one inch hemstitched border Size 18½ square.
A Good Handkerchief for Hard Every Day Wear
$2.25 doz.

Men's Bow Ties
$1.00 1.25 1.35 1.75 2.00 each

SALE BARGAINS FOR MEN

Men's Champion White Canvas Shoes With Grey Corrugated Soles SALE PRICE $3.50

MEN'S TWILL TENNIS SHIRTS All Sizes SALE PRICE $3.35

MEN'S WASHING BOW TIES A Large Assortment SALE PRICE 45 cts.

MEN'S LIVE LASTIC WAIST BELTS White or Palm Beach SALE PRICE $1.75

MEN'S CHECK OPEN END TIES All Colours SALE PRICE 2 for $1.00

MEN'S TWILL TENNIS HATS All Sizes SALE PRICE $2.65

MEN'S WHITE CANVAS TENNIS SHOES With Crepe Rubber Soles $8.50 pair

MEN'S TENNIS Combination Tennis Shirt and Trunk Drawers All Sizes SALE PRICE $5.85

MEN'S KHAKI SHORTS ALL SIZES SALE PRICE $4.00

MEN'S IVORY GARTERS. All Colours SALE PRICE 85 cts. pair

MEN'S WHITE POLO COLLAR WOOL SWEATERS. SALE PRICE $4.50

MEN'S V. NECK WHITE SWEATERS With Coloured Border SALE PRICE $7.50

MEN'S PURE WOOL "Jason" make Cholera Belts SALE PRICE $2.25

MEN'S VARIOUS STYLES IN DRESS SHIRTS All Sizes SALE PRICE $5.85

OPEN 8.30 a.m.

THE HOUSE OF VALUE

TERMS CASH

"WAYLOO CORNER" NANKING AND SZECHUEN ROADS

NO CREDIT

CLOSE 5.30 p.m.

BRITISH NOTE ASKS FOR ENOUGH TO PAY U. S. DEBT

Wants Reparations, Or Alternatively, Debtors Must Pay Up

(Reuter's Service)

London, August 10.—It is understood that the British Note to the Allies, inter alia, stresses the necessity of obtaining either from reparations or from Britain's continental debtors a sum sufficient to meet the British debt to the United States.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 11.—The Reichstag has unanimously adopted the taxation bills, which the Cabinet adopted on July 31 with the object of quickly obtaining funds in view of the depreciation of the mark. The bills include a measure providing funds for passive resistance in the Ruhr.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblenze, Aug. 10.—The Inter-Allied High Commission has ordered the seizure of mines in the occupied territory, empowering the Inter-Allied Mission to take possession and exploit them where producers refuse to deliver fuel under the Treaty.

The decree provides a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment for refusal to obey orders or interference with the working of the properties. Acts of sabotage will be punished by twenty years' imprisonment, or even death where they result in fatalities.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 10.—A few hours' strike in the State printing-works has been settled, enabling the resumption of the printing of billions of paper marks. The banks have decided to issue emergency cheques of 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 marks to meet the currency shortage.

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, August 10.—A ballot today on the printers' wages question, which is very acute owing to the extraordinary rise in the cost of living, resulted in a great majority in favor of a strike. It is hoped that the State Printing Works will not be involved as the shortage of paper money is causing serious inconvenience. Thousands of persons were waiting outside the Reichsbank throughout the night for money.

Bobbie And His Pa

BY WILLIAM F. KIRK

Pa tooked Ma & I to see a moving picter last nite, the nalm of the picter was A Son of Adam. I thot first it must be Mister Cain or Mister Abel beekaus them was the only 2 sons of Adam that I evver herd about, but Pa X-planed to Ma & me that we was als sons of Adam beekaus he was the first man on this here Plannit on wich we live on.

Ma liked the picter beekaus it showed that moast of the good in this wurld is done by wimmen & moast of the harm is done by gents.

Things has changed a lot on the staige since I was a kid, sed Pa to Ma. In this picter we have a lady lewering yung gents to thare ruin & down-fall, sed Pa, & wen I was a boy all the plays showed a Dee-sining gent with a black mustash lewering a butiful facktry gurl into his clutches & thay showed the hoero cumming alonw just in time to Foil the vilyun. That is old stuff now, sed Pa. Vilyuns with black mustaches can't bunk the gurls no moar, sed Pa, the gurls knows too much. Times has changed a heep, sed Pa.

Thare are jest as many innercent gurls & Vilyuns now as thare evver was, sed Ma. Only the Vilyuns dount ware black mustashes no moar, thay have smooth faces & shiny hare pollished like patent lether, sed Ma, thay look like cherubs but thare harts are dark as Pittsberg, Ma sed.

Reely, sed Pa.

Yes indeed, sed Ma, thare will always be vilyuns. The wurld isent gitting better fast enuff to keep vilyuns out of it, Ma sed. Sum of your deerest frends has a little vilyun in thare makeup, sed Ma to Pa.

I guess none of th m aint anjils, that is trew, sed Pa, I wud look fine chumming around with Seraffs, wuddent I sed Pa.

What is Seraffs, I sed.

Little cuteys that sete up on clouds & plays harps, Bobbie, sed Pa. Thare aint any of them in my set, Pa sed.

Pa is pritty neer always rite, wen I grow up I dount want to be betting around with no Seraffs, eether. I will hang out with live ones until I git ded.

Are You Going on a Journey?

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy should be packed in your hand luggage when going on a journey. Change of water, diet and temperature all tend to produce bowel trouble, and this medicine cannot be secured on board the train or steamship. It may save much suffering and inconvenience if you have it handy. For sale everywhere.

Briton Fights Divorce Of German Wife

Baroness von Kuhlman

CAPTAIN John Freeman-Mitford, of London, joined the British forces as soon as the World War broke out. Immediately his German wife, one of the richest women in the world, secured a divorce on the grounds of incompatibility and married the German Baron von Kuhlman. Now Captain Freeman-Mitford is seeking to have her divorce decree set aside.

Dr. Crane Says Let China Work Out Own Destiny

"Hands off! Let China work out her own destiny by herself. Endowed by unlimited natural resources China is physically capable of becoming a great industrial and commercial nation and her people, highly democratic, intelligent and hard working, can and will work out the solutions of her own country and make it one of the great Powers in the future." This advice to all the nations interested in China was given by Dr. Frank Crane, prominent American writer, who is passing through Japan on the Empress of Canada which left Yokohama for Vancouver, says the Japan Advertiser.

Dr. Crane and his family have spent two weeks visiting in China. The well-known journalist has seen a number of leaders in financial and economic circles in China. Dr. Crane said that he was greatly impressed with the unlimited natural resources awaiting exploitation there. Views frequently expressed by the foreign travellers in China that the conditions are so appalling that foreign supervision is needed were scorned by Dr. Crane.

HAS STRUCK LOWEST LEVEL

"There is absolutely no danger that China will fall deeper into the mire than she is at present. There is no better way for China to recover than to leave her alone and left her work out her own destiny. Interference will never help China back on her feet. It is often pointed out by the foreign travellers through China that the nation lacks the centralisation and that the voice of the Peking Government is not obeyed beyond the walls of the capital. However, these critics cannot blame China for her lack in administrative ability.

"For many centuries China has been efficiently governed by the Tuchuns who, although disloyal to the Peking Government at times, have efficient control over the people within their respective provincial jurisdiction. Tradition and not law has governed the country. It is only a question of time before the unification of the nation takes place and the nation governed by a stable central government worthy of respect of all the Powers.

"It is wrong to imagine that China, with her vast natural resources and hard working men, will always remain in her present chaotic condition. Give China plenty of steam, electricity, automobiles, good highways and railways and, she can surely become a great industrial and economic factor in the world. She has numerous mines, and produces abundant agricultural products.

PROGRESS IS PHENOMENAL

"Progress in China in the last 20 years has been phenomenal, making more headway than that made for the past 2,000 years. Break up the numerous superstitions and get rid of traditions by giving the people a modern education. When education is widely spread and the Chinese are awakened to new ideals progress in China will be much faster. After coming in contact with leading business men and statesmen in China, I came to understand that the nation as a whole holds a lofty, far-reaching aspiration. The character of the people is of high grade, and the masses are intelligent, democratic in thought, and anxious to assimilate new ideals."

Meteorological Reports

August 12, 1923.

Sun rises today at 5.21
Sun sets today at 18.52

SICCAWEI

	August 3.		August 4.	
Barometer (inches	29.67	29.72	29.71	29.75
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs.	−0.01	0.00	↑0.01	↑0.02
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs.	−0.03	−0.01	↑0.04	↑0.03
Wind—direction	SSE	SE	SE	SSE
Wind—miles per hour	19.3	13.0	12.4	14.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	92°0	79°5	76°8	86°2
Humidity %	60	96	98	70
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	1	0	5	3
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	—	—	—	—

SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT

August 3.	Mean 1922	24 hrs. Variation	Previous average same period
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.70	−0.402	29.68
Temperature (Min. 76°5) (Fahr.) (Max. 94°7)	85°5	−1°6	81°8
Rainfall (inches)	32.02	0.00	23.51

Does the Distance from which you do your buying make any difference to you, providing you get good English Merchandise at MUCH LOWER PRICES ?

17/6

Fine Black Glace Kid.

No. 16P48—This lady's shoe is a very smart model. In Court Style with medium-pointed toe. Cut from Fine Quality Black Glace Kid, has Cuban heel. Tough lightweight soles of flexible English Tanned leather.

MADE IN HALF SIZES.

In sizes 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 7½, 8.

Weight packed 2 lbs.

Price.....17/6 *Postage extra.*

WHEN ORDERING tell us your usual size—also, rest your right foot lightly on a piece of paper then pencil the outline of your foot—and send that, too. We shall fit you perfectly.

Fear's Guarantee to refund the purchase price and all Mailing charges on any goods which do not satisfy you perfectly.

C.O.D. ORDERS.—*Send a deposit of ONE QUARTER of the value of goods ordered with all "Cash on Delivery" orders, otherwise goods cannot be dispatched.*

Send for this Catalogue

You want to buy British goods—but not at exorbitant prices. Let Fear's Overseas Catalogue show you how—Ladies' and Men's Boots, Shoes and Clothing, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, Cutlery, Umbrellas, and a hundred other things. Write your name and address on a postcard and post it to

Fear's Ltd Estd. 1816

431, Bristol Bridge, Bristol, Eng.

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MAH JUCK PUNG CHOW MAH DIAO

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MEI REN COMPANY, INC.,

China's largest manufacturers of Chinese Dominoes

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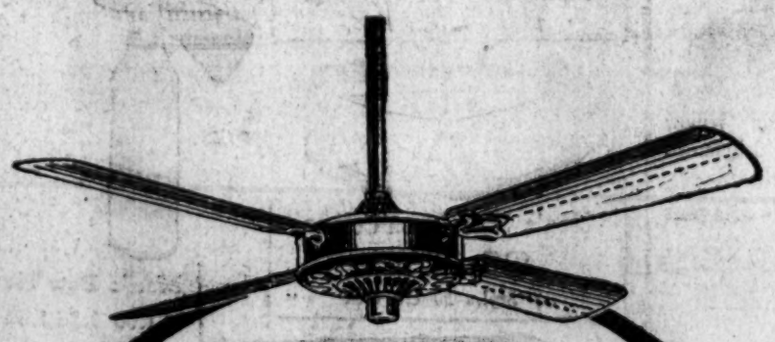
No Order too Small — None too Large
We can make Immediate delivery from Stock



The Westinghouse Ceiling Fan

Westinghouse Ceiling Fans move a large volume of air with very small current consumption. They are especially necessary in stores, offices, banks, and theatres, where it is desired to provide coolness without disturbance

FOR THE HOME

They come in two sizes which are arranged to be adaptable to every size Ceiling. They are attractive in finish, clean in operation, so that they may be installed with pride.

At all First class dealers and Westinghouse Distributors.

Westinghouse Electric International Company
1 The Bund Central 7487-8

Westinghouse

What do you know about the MILK you drink?

THAT is a most important question—but one not easily answered. Most people try to judge milk by the cream line on the bottle or by taste. But the whole story of milk is not revealed by those two tests.

Spell it backwards

KLIM

FRESH MILK—POWDERED

KLIM powdered milk is a standard full-cream milk.
KLIM powdered milk is pure—or doctors could not recommend it for infant feeding.
KLIM powdered milk is of a uniformly high standard of quality—the same today or tomorrow.
KLIM powdered milk is fresh milk always.
KLIM powdered milk will sour properly for use in any sour milk recipe for cheese or buttermilk.
KLIM powdered milk is all you would wish the best milk to be.
KLIM powdered milk can be used wherever milk is needed.

What do you know about another milk?

Getz Bros & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

Distributors

He is a SPECIALIST

and his services are keenly sought by business men who are willing to pay him for one day's work what YOU work hard a whole week, perhaps, to earn. You can also qualify as a specialist in the profession you like best—in the business or the technical field—through spare-time study with the I. C. S. Why remain an unimportant cog when you can make yourself a driving wheel, in the machinery of the world's business? Get a self-starter on yourself: find out NOW how the I. C. S. can help you get ready for a position of authority and affluence through home study. To start, mark and mail the coupon RIGHT NOW!

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O Traffic Management	O Plumbing and Heating
O Business Law	O Chemistry
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O Bookkeeping	O Agriculture and Poultry
O Private Secretary	O Electrical Engineer
O Advertising and Salesmanship	O Mechanical Engineer
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O Foreign Trade	O Civil Engineer
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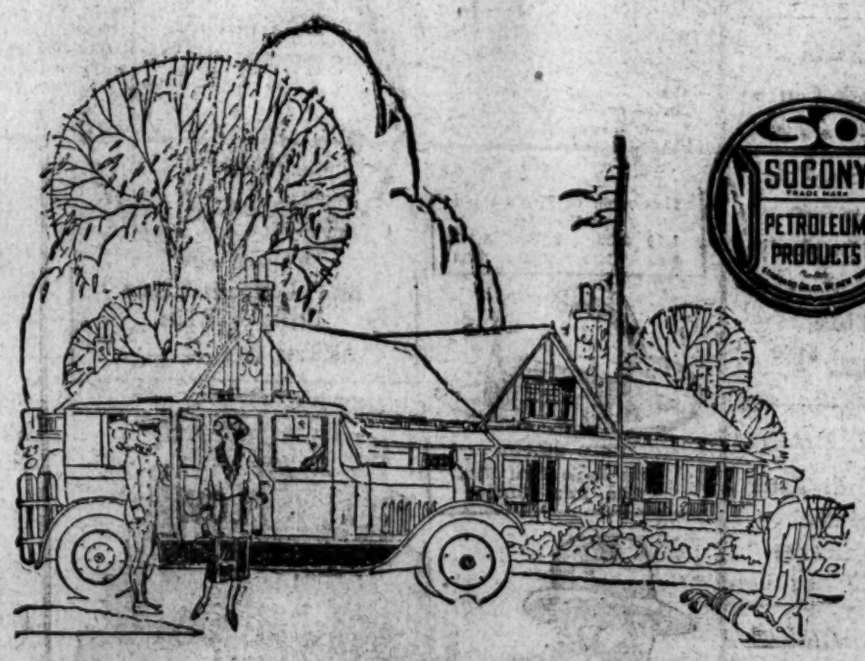
Name .....

Address .....

"Pratt's" is a correctly balanced gasoline which will do much to eliminate your motor worries. You can always depend on "Pratt's" for full power and mileage, quick starting, nimble pickup and a clean-burning mixture.



PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

TRAFFIC TANGLE COSTING LONDON MILLIONS YEARLY

London.—Despite the fact that in underground stations here one sees posters telling the public that London's subway trains, buses, taxis and pedestrians move faster than in New York (which Englishmen regard as the home of bustle and frenzied motion), there is arising widespread agitation for measures to lessen the congestion of London's streets.

London is waking up to the fact that since the war the number of motor-propelled vehicles in this city has increased out of all proportion to the rate which was regarded as normal in pre-war days. While it may be true that in New York a far greater number of automobiles figure in the traffic than in London, conditions here seem to show a congestion almost as acute as in Manhattan.

For instance, the other day 53,500 vehicles passed Hyde Park at Piccadilly Circus there were 42,200, at Trafalgar Square, 41,000, and at Mansion House, 32,000. These figures themselves seem bad enough, but there is the added fact that owing to the neglect during war years almost every busy street in London is being repaved.

To the uninitiated these repairs often seem to be carried out with a view to causing the maximum disturbance to traffic. In central London there are two main east and west highways, just less than a mile apart.

One is the chain of streets, of which Oxford Street and Holborn are a part, and the other is the Strand-Fleet Street system. This spring the first of these chains was closed for repairs. Several weeks before it reopened the second was partially closed, with the result that a whole stream of traffic had to be diverted through the narrow side streets and winding lanes of old London.

Road authorities, moreover, won't permit night work, so repairs are dragged out to annoying lengths. Even though all streets are open to a continually increasing number of motor buses, private cars could not be accommodated. There are about 3,600 buses in London and forty to fifty are added weekly, the company looking forward to a maximum total of 6,000.

Except in the city, huge steam-driven trucks with trailers are allowed to meander through busy thoroughfares. As other hindrances to fast-moving traffic, there are hundreds of surprisingly decrepit taxis in the streets, and an amount of horse traffic unknown to New York. There is at present no central authority to regulate traffic, and it is to the creation of such an authority that efforts of reformers are being directed by such men as Lord Ashfield, chairman of the underground and bus companies.

Lord Montague suggested east and west elevated speedways, from the Marble Arch to London Docks, and South Thames, between Chapham Junction and Surrey Docks. Architects and property owners along the suggested routes have naturally protested violently. The New York elevated railroad has been adduced as a horrible example.

There has been a tendency, therefore, to turn to Lord Ashfield's suggestion of co-ordinating present secondary roads by eliminating bottlenecks at the ends of wide thoroughfares and straightening some of the more crooked lanes, adopting a system of one-way streets in certain sections.

In addition, the idea is to ban horse-drawn traffic and slow-moving lorries from the more important thoroughfares. Inasmuch as a reform similar to this is now being carried out on the main arterial roads leading from London to the provinces, there seems to be a hope that traffic delays in the metropolis itself—which roughly is estimated as costing the public $100,000,000 a year—may next be tackled.

Banished Minister Seeks Vindication

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, Aug. 11.—The former Minister, M. Malvy, who was banished for five years after his conviction by the Senate in August, 1918, of dereliction of duty, has returned to his home in Souillac. M. Malvy will begin immediately a campaign for election to the Chamber of Deputies.

Firestone Fights British Rubber Monopoly

HARVEY S. Firestone, head of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, is seeking an amalgamation of American rubber manufacturers, in an effort to raise millions of dollars to operate rubber plantations in Latin America and the Philippines, to smash the British rubber monopoly, which gouges Americans annually out of many millions of dollars.

DUTCH SHIPPING CONCERN PROFITS IN 1922 DECREASE

The Hague.—In the annual report for 1922 issued by the Rotterdam Lloyd Steamship Company, passenger traffic between Holland and Dutch East Indies is shown to be again normal, but freight transports to the Dutch colonies were still unsatisfactory.

A number of freight carriers had either to be employed in the Far East or remain idle in home ports. Operating costs have come down, but not sufficiently to offset the influence of the low freight prices. Oil was still very high in price, and this made it impossible to use it for the running of ships which have installations for using both oil and coal.

The book value of the fleet increased from 48 to 58 guilders per gross ton, the total tonnage being at present 243,000 tons, while 60,400 tons are under construction. When these are completed and paid for, the total book value of the fleet will stand at about 85 guilders per gross ton, a very low figure.

As the cost of ship building decrease the directors plan a partial renewal of their passenger fleet. At present a motor passenger ship of 10,900 tons is under construction which will be propelled by two two-tact 3,500-horsepower Scheide-Sulzer Diesel motors. She is under construction at the Schelde-Wharf at Flushing.

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ADAM AND EVE SPOKE CHINESE SAYS SAVANT

Dr. A. Neville J. Whymant, one of the most distinguished scholars in the Far East and perhaps the greatest linguist ever to come to Peking, is a visitor in the Capital. Dr. Whymant, who is an authority on Chinese and Japanese, not only speaks, reads and writes both these languages, but has taught them for several years at Oxford. At present he is lecturing on Chinese philosophy in Tokio.

Dr. Whymant speaks upwards of thirty different tongues.

After making a thorough probe of the origin of the various languages, he is able to state that Chinese is most probably the first language that has ever been spoken. In an interview with a representative of the press, he says:

"I believe, from the data I have been able to gather, that Adam and Eve spoke Chinese. This language is the most interesting in the world. It is the aboriginal language used by original inhabitants of the world. In comparing the various languages, I have been unable to find any that preceded the Chinese, which is the origin of the Burmese, Siamese, Annamese and Tibetan tongues.

"The Chinese, I have been able to ascertain, taught the ancient Egyptians, Romans, Persians and Greeks to talk. Much of our own philosophy in the West has come out of Chinese philosophy, and what strikes me as most interesting is that all Chinese are living philosophers. They take things so calmly and don't assert themselves and yet, when all the rest of the world seems upset they can go on as usual. Also the fact that the Chinese still persist after so many thousands of years, when other nations that were great with her have long since passed, proves this.

"The Chinese have an utter lack of stupidity. They seem to show such quick appreciation and quick understanding even over matters which are puzzling to them. They seem ready to try to understand instead of saying, 'I don't know anything about it.'"

Dr. Whymant will examine the old libraries in Peking before returning to Tokio late this month. He is now publishing a book on Ancient Oriental Poetry, a comparison of poetry from about sixty different languages, and a book of Japanese poems, as well as one of Oriental Love Songs from almost twenty languages.

When the war broke out, Mr. Whymant left Oxford and joined the Admiralty War Staff and was enlisted in the intelligence division for work in Oriental languages. He was later transferred to the Royal Army Engineers, then to the Chinese Labor Corps as officer-interpreter.

After the armistice, he was made instructor in languages to the Army Industrial Staff. He later left the Army and went to London University as a lecturer in Chinese and Japanese. In 1921 he left London University to come to the Far East for research work and took up the position of Professor of Chinese Philosophy, Greek, and English literature at Hosei University, the Military Artillery School and the Tokio School of Foreign Languages.

Dr. Whymant is the author of "Colloquial Chinese and Chinese Coolie Songs," the "Psychology of Chinese Coolies," and other books. He recently read a paepr before the Asiatic Society of Japan giving the result of his researches into the origin of the Japanese language and propounding the Malayo-Polynesian theory.

Dr. Whymant, who is accompanied by Mrs. Whymant on his present trip, expects to remain in Peking for about three weeks before returning to Tokio.

Flames Destroy Philadelphia Depot

HERE is a striking picture of the $5,000,000 fire which destroyed the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the heart of Philadelphia, imperiling many passengers. In the right background may be seen the Philadelphia City Hall, one of the finest public buildings in America, which for a time was thought to be in danger of destruction.

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You may not be able to make the mercury sink in the thermometer, but you can to a great degree ignore the temperatrre.

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Drink plenty of water, cooled, but not iced, and leave other beverages alone.

And think comfort, not discomfort. Keep Your Mind Cool.

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Amoy

Trade Report For 1922—By Commissioner Of Customs J. H. Macoun

The gross value of the trade of Amoy for the year 1922 was Hk. Tls. 31,900,422, a total which exceeds that for 1920 (Hk. Tls. 23,048,563) by fully Hk. Tls. 8,800,000, and has only once been surpassed during the decade, by the figures for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 31,986,053). As usual, there is an adverse balance of trade, and the difference against Amoy—the excess of imports over exports—is larger than ever, amounting to Hk. Tls. 22,531,696, or $33,797,544. While it may be assumed that the bulk of the deficit on the annual trade is met by the remittances of overseas Chinese, I do not consider that savings from the wages of Chinese laborers compose so great a share of the remittances as was formerly the case; for a constantly growing proportion of the remittances must represent part of the interest received from money invested by Fukienese in trade and property in foreign countries and in industrial undertakings, banks, etc., at Shanghai and other places in China where, in recent years, wealthy Fukien merchants have sunk much capital.

A considerable number of overseas Fukienese now live in their native province or spend part of their time in China, whither they must bring part of their incomes to meet expenditure. Reliable data have been given regarding the great wealth of the rich overseas merchants, though I am not aware that any estimate has yet been made of the collective wealth of their fellow-provincials in foreign lands. Nevertheless, I think that it may safely be assumed that the total amount amassed must be very large and that it would be a conservative estimate to reckon it at not less than $1,500,000,000. It is well known that the Chinese in foreign countries, who are largely Fukienese, are very successful traders that some of them are exceedingly wealthy, and that the resources of all have increased markedly in recent years.

All the trade of South Fukien does not find its outlet through Amoy, owing, partly, to the conformation of the country, to better roads leading to other ports, etc. The district around Tingchow, for instance, is served from Swatow, and some of the more western parts from Foochow and Kiukiang. Latterly, too, the prevalence of brigandage in the interior has limited the area within which it was safe to engage in trade. In the early months of the year trade was very poor, owing to the seamen's strike at Hongkong and the continuance of the boycott against the steamers of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Both, happily, ended at the beginning of March, and at once the importation of cargo became exceptionally large. Trade during the June quarter was very satisfactory, shipping facilities were increased and imports, particularly from foreign countries, were very good. On the other hand, the export trade was rather disappointing.

During the September quarter trade continued excellent, so that there was a fair prospect of the year closing prosperously. Unfortunately, in October a military outbreak occurred in North Fukien, which resulted in the flight of Tuchun Li Hou-chi, and political disturbances broke out in this area, continuing to the end of the year. Early in November Tuchun Li returned to Amoy, but shortly afterwards was forced to leave as he was unable to work in harmony with General Tsang Chih-p'ing.

In December the troops of General Tsang, in combination with local levies and the Cantonese troops of General Tsu Ch'ung-chih, attacked and captured, in succession, the cities of Anhai and Chuanchow. At this period Amoy itself was so disturbed that, for greater security, the Bank of China and the Bank of China and South Seas moved their local offices to the International Settlement on Kulangsu. In November the suspension of the Bank of Fukien had caused serious loss to the people, and the consequent tightness of the money market, combined with the disturbed state of the country, practically stopped most branches of trade and greatly reduced the receipts of the revenue. This office in November opened a new Examination Shed for import cargo, which has relieved the congestion at the old Examination Shed and greatly facilitated the examination of cargo. A new motor road from Anhai to Chuanchow was completed in the autumn and has proved to be of great benefit to the public. Other routes for modern roads have been surveyed, but the difficulty of finding funds to meet the necessary expenditure has so far stopped their construction. Little progress, too, has been made towards completing the Amoy main

Revenue.—The total revenue collected in 1922—Hk. Tls. 673,073—is only a few thousand taels below the total collection for 1921—Hk. Tls. 676,445,—which is the record collection derived from ordinary sources of revenue during the decade. From the beginning of March till the end of September the monthly receipts kept well ahead of the previous year's totals, and, had it not been for the disturbances that occurred during the last quarter of the year, there is little doubt that the figures of 1921 would have been surpassed. Nevertheless, in spite of this calamity, coast trade duty and tonnage dues particularly exhibit increased totals, which largely cover the decreased returns under the remaining headings.

Shipping.—(a) Under General Regulations.—The tonnage of the shipping entering Amoy during the year 1922 shows a fair advance on the figures for 1921, the total for the past year being 2,946,368 tons, against a total of 2,693,529 tons for the preceding year. The competition in the emigrant trade was very brisk, and at one period passage rates fell so low as to preclude any possibility of profit. Apart from the usual services with Hongkong, Shanghai, and Formosa, there was an increase in the number of vessels engaged in the importation of beancake. Most of the vessels entering the port sailed under the British or Japanese flag, the remainder arriving mostly under the Dutch, American, and Chinese flags. Steamers have almost driven sailing vessels out of the trade, as only four vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 302 tons, are recorded as having entered the port.

Under Inland Steam Navigation Rules.—Though the tonnage entering the port was less than in 1921 402,287 tons, against 449,173 tons in 1921,—the number of vessels engaged in this branch of the shipping trade was greater—9,528 in 1922, against 8,950 in 1921. Service with the usual inland places was well maintained, and permission to call at some new places was granted. Within Amoy Bay motor-launches now transport passengers who formerly depended solely on the services of junks.

Foreign Goods.—(a) Imports Direct and Coastwise.—Compared with last year's figures, there has been a good increase, of about Tls. 500,000, in the value of foreign goods imported, the total for 1922 being Hk. Tls. 15,549,326, against Hk. Tls. 15,033,109 in 1921, while the total for 1920 was Hk. Tls. 9,865,699. The net importation was Hk. Tls. 14,862,033, as goods to the value of Hk. Tls. 687,293 were re-exported during the year. English plain cotton piece goods arrived in smaller quantities, while most varieties of dyed and fancy cotton goods record solid advances. Though Japanese white shirtings have fallen off, Japanese T-cloths exhibit increased figures. Cotton yarn, of both Indian and Japanese varieties, exhibits diminished totals owing to the successful competition of the Chinese product. On the other hand, the trade in woollen blankets and English camlets shows satisfactory expansion. Under metals, tinned plates record a large advance on last year's figures. The inadequacy of home-grown foodstuffs to meet the local demand is well illustrated by the marked increase in the importation of rice. Flour, too, was brought in in much increased quantities, the total importation being six times as great as the total for 1921. Cigarettes fell off in quantity imported, while coal shows an advance. Aniline dyes are finding an expanding market, judging by the increased importation of fully 35 percent over last year's figures. While dried fish exhibits diminished returns, the importation of salt fish remains satisfactory. A striking advance is to be noted under gasolene, benzine, petrol, etc., 239,485 gallons being imported, against 65,681 gallons in 1921. The increased use of motor-driven vessels in the waters of the port and its vicinity is said to be the principal cause of the advance. Kerosene oil also exhibits satisfactory returns, the increase being fully 800,000 gallons. All kinds of sugar did badly during the year, decreases being shown under all headings.

Re-exports.—Goods re-exported to foreign and native ports consisted mainly of cotton piece goods, empty casks, coal, fishery products, hats and clothing, ginseng, leather, matches, medicines, and tea (Formosa).

Chinese Goods.—(a) Exports, Abroad and Coastwise (including Re-exports).—Though the total value of exports (Hk. Tls. 4,684,363) is less by about Hk. Tls. 250,000, than the total value for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 4,932,891), the figures are, nevertheless, higher than for any other year during the decade. An interesting feature is that the exports to foreign countries are the highest recorded since 1912, so the gross falling off must be entirely ascribed to the reduced shipments to Chinese ports. It is probable that the lower exchange value of silver promoted exportation to foreign countries, though the growing prosperity of Chinese residents in foreign countries will increase the demand for home products. The bulks of the exports finding an outlet through Amoy come from Changchow prefecture, where sugar is the principal agricultural product. Compared with last year's figures, brown sugar exhibits diminished returns, while increases have to be recorded under white sugar and sugar candy. About the same quantities of leaf and prepared tobacco were exported as in 1921. Hemp bags and dried lungan show increased returns, while joss paper, medicated samshu, paper umbrellas (kittysols), and vermicelli have fallen off.

Imports.—The value of Chinese produce imported was Hk. Tls. 11,666,733, a smaller total than that for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 12,020,052) but considerably larger than the total for 1920 (Hk. Tls. 8,836,086) or for any other year in the decade. The value of the re-exports totalled Hk. Tls. 363,626, so that the net importation amounted to Hk. Tls. 11,303,107, a total which has only been exceeded by the figures for 1921 (Hk. Tls. 11,649,275). Foreign cotton piece goods and cotton yarn have now to meet serious competitors in Chinese factory products. The latter have established a strong position in the local trade in

(Continued on Page 10)

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(Continued from Page 9).

the coarser grades of piece goods, while certain varieties of fancy cottons also have established themselves in popular favor. The large increase under sheetings fully covers the falling of under shirtings, drills, and nankeens; fancy native cloth, too, shows increased returns. Cotton yarn also registers an advance, even on last year's excellent results. The marked increase in the importation of bean cak does not afford such good grounds for congratulation, as the surplus has been imported mainly to fertilise the poppy fields. Smaller totals have to be recorded under beans, candles, cigarettes, samshu, and vermicelli. Wheat flour and leaf tobacco also have fallen away markedly. On the other hand, paper umbrellas have almost doubled in quantity, owing, it is said, to the strong demand for a new design in the umbrellas.

Inland Transit.—(a) Inwards (under Transit Pass).—The value of foreign goods sent to inland places under transit passes amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,174,796, which compares unfavorably with last year's total of Hk. Tls. 1,405,095. The decrease, however, is more than covered by the falling off under only one article, namely, white sugar, the trade in which dropped from 41,303 piculs in 1921 to 10,555 piculs in 1922. The principal articles protected by transit passes were shirtings and sheetings, drills and jeans, T-cloths, beatrice twills, sulphate of ammonia, cement, candles, white sugar, and paraffin wax. No transit passes were issued for places situated in other provinces, nor, in this province, were any passes taken out for any places to the north of Hankong, Tatien, and Liencheng, or to the west of Kanship and Yungting. This illustrates how much trade is hampered by difficulties of communication, owing to the mountainous character of the interior and the paucity of good roads. A good railway to the interior and another railway running parallel to the coast would confer untold benefits on the people; but Fukien seems to be the "Cinderella" of the seaboard provinces, all of which, except Fukien, either possess a railway or will be provided with one or more railways when all the projected railway schemes materialise.

Outwards (under Transit Certificate).—This formerly flourishing branch of trade is still very inactive, the main obstacle being the unsettled state of inland districts, more particularly during the latter part of the year. Happily, a slight increase over last year's figures can be recorded, leaf tobacco particularly being brought down in much increased quantities.

Specie.—The trade in Chinese factory products continues to expand, for the value of the goods forwarded in 1922 amounts to Hk. Tls. 1,464,363, against Hk. Tls. 1,382,040 in 1921. The principal articles protected by special certificates were shirtings and sheetings, drills and jeans, cotton yarn, cotton towels, candles, and paper (Shanghai mill).

Treasure.—Treasure was imported to the value of Hy. Tls. 3,654,957 and exported to the value of Hk. Tls. 1,851,928. These figures compare badly with the figures for 1921, when both imports and exports exhibited much larger totals. The value of treasure imported usually exceeds the value exported; in fact, since 1913 there was only one year in which this failed to be the case, and the excess of exports on that occasion was due to special circumstances which are not likely to recur. The bulk of the treasure received came from Shanghai, Swatow, Foochow, and Hongkong, and all the treasure exported was destined for the same ports. Consignments, both import and export, consisted mainly of coin, bullion representing Hk. Tls. 233,903 (gold bars, etc.) of the imports and Hk. Tls. 661 (silver sycee) of the exports. Undoubtedly, considerable sums of money are annually brought into Amoy on the persons of returning emigrants and by the crews of vessels, but it is difficult to estimate the value thus imported.

Passenger Traffic.—The passenger traffic during the past year was smaller in numbers than in 1921; outward passengers were represented by 806 foreigners and 403,150 Chinese, and inward passengers by 1,074 foreigners and 383,913 Chinese. Compared with the figures of the preceding year, the number of incoming and outgoing Chinese passengers fell off by no less than 79,644 persons. It is said that difficulties of transportation within the province checked emigration and that the unsettled state of the interior deterred others from returning to China. Apart from this, the revival of poppy cultivation created an increased demand for labor at enhanced wages, with the result that many have found employment at home who otherwise would have emigrated to foreign countries to obtain work. The traffic on the Changchow-Amoy Railway shows little sign of expansion, nor can there be much prospect of improvement so long as the line is not extended to Changchow itself and to the mineral-producing districts in the interior.

Opium.—Political disturbances and the general state of disorder in many districts have brought in their train a revival in poppy cultivation. Towards the end of the year poppies were being openly cultivated in most districts; in fact, in some parts the only crops seen were sweet potatoes and poppies. It is estimated that in the coming year the tax on opium in South Fukien will amount to about $3,000,000. The cultivation of the poppy is known to be very profitable, competent judges stating that the gain to the farmer is about five times as great as that derived from any other crop. It is to be hoped that, with the restoration of order, the trade in opium will be rigorously suppressed.

Miscellaneous.—The highest temperature recorded was 89 F. and the lowest 54 F. The total annual rainfall was 52.01 inches. Though no typhoons actually visited Amoy, the atmospheric conditions were so threatening on three occasions that all vessels left the inner harbor to seek a safer anchorage in the outer harbor. To the north of the city and the Amoy Dock reclamation work is in progress. Land is being filled in, but no bunding has yet been started.—In Amoy city there was an outbreak of bubonic plague, which became epidemic towards the end of June and attained its maximum about the middle of July, declining there after fairly rapidly and becoming non-epidemic early in August.

Throughout the epidemic period the disease was mainly confined to certain districts of the city. The returns of deaths from cholera and smallpox show substantial reductions compared with the figures for 1921. Health conditions on the island of Kulangsu were satisfactory throughout the year. Typhoid fever and amoebic dysentery were the most prevalent diseases. The general sanitary conditions continue satisfactory, which is all the more remarkable considering the inadequacy of the water supply, more particularly for street cleaning purposes.—The University of Amoy is now installed in a fine range of buildings, to which new buildings for various purposes are constantly being added. Good accommodation is provided for the students, and ample space is allowed for athletic exercises and field sports. Lectures in various courses of learning are now being given by the staff of professors.—During the year the ratepayers of the International Settlement of Kulangsu recommended that an Advisory Committee of Chinese Residents should be elected by the Chinese residents of the Settlement to assist and advise the members of the Municipal Council in all matters in which Chinese ratepayers were concerned. This recommendation was approved by the foreign and Chine authorities and adopted by the Chinese ratepayers, and the Chinese Advisory Committee was duly elected. The Council and Advisory Committee have met and discussed matters on several occasions, and the new system promises to prove most advantageous to all parties concerned.

Native Customs.—A succession of misfortunes combined to check the Native Customs trade during the year. The prevailing low price of sugar discouraged its exportation, and large stocks have accumulated on the hands of producers. Early summer floods destroyed considerable quantities of paper in storage, and bandage in the paper-producing district about Punam further handicapped the movement of this staple. The typhoon weather in August and September interfered seriously with the junk traffic, while the widespread political and military disturbances of the closing months of the year all but paralysed the inland trade. It is not surprising, then, to note a general decrease in the quantity of local produce shipped through the Native Customs. Of the principal Maritime Customs imports distributed inland through the Native Customs, white sugar, cigarettes, and piece goods declined; fishery products, beans, and matches showed little change; and kerosene oil made a gain of 11 percent. The most significant change in this category, however, was the increase of 75 per cent. in the beancak trade. Over 1,200,000 piculs, of beancake, valued at Hk. Tls. 3,500,0000, were shipped inland by junk.

In a year marked by a general hesitancy of trade the only conclusion to be derived from this remarkable growth is that the poppy is again being extensively cultivated in this section of Fukien. The gross tonnage of junks reporting to the Native Customs declined 5½ percent. The disastrous typhoon at Swatow crippled the native shipping between that port and Amoy during the latter part of the year, while the tonnage of junks engaged in the Taiwan trade fell off 18 percent, chiefly on account of decreased shipments of sugar and joss paper.—In spite of all setbacks, the Native Customs revenue (famine relief surtax excluded) shows a decline of only 4.1 percent as compared with the preceding year; and the total—Hk. Tls. 122,500—is still almost Hk. Tls. 15,000 in excess of any year prior to 1921. The collection from all sources for the year represents a tax on the total value of the Native Customs trade of less than four-fifths of 1 percent. This extremely low percentage of taxation is due partly to the extensive free list of the Native Customs tariff but principally to the practice peculiar to this port of exempting from Native Customs duty all duty-paid Maritime Customs imports on re-exportation through the Native Customs.—The gross value of the trade under the cognisance of the Native Customs—Hk. Tls. 16,800,000—was an increase of almost a million taels over that of 1921. The apparent anomaly of an increased volume of trade and a decreased revenue collection is explained by the fact that the gain in the value of the trade was entirely due to the extraordinary increase in the re-export of beancake, a commodity which, at this port, pays no Native Customs duties.

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President Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge has become President of the United States through act of God. In the normal course of events he will retain that office at least until March 4, 1925. There is no doubt that he will be put to a severe test. It is equally certain that he has a great opportunity to serve his Country to the satisfaction of a majority of the great and varied interests in it, with a fair chance, in case he makes good, of receiving the regular Republican nomination in 1924.

Calvin Coolidge was the choice of many millions of his fellow citizens for the position of Vice-President, with the chief idea that he should succeed President Harding in case the Almighty called the President before his term of office expired. Tradition is deep rooted in American politics. Tradition demands that a Vice-President called to the office of Chief Executive shall follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. President Coolidge has already announced, sincerely, his desire to abide by that tradition. Tradition also demands that the party leaders in the House, in the Senate and in the President's Cabinet shall loyally support the man whom Heaven has seen fit to place in the White House after the will of the people had elected another. The American people, irrespective of party affiliation, have likewise declared by every means at their disposal their undoubted intention to support the new President loyally.

But Presidents, Party Leaders and Americans generally, are more human beings and what their desires and intentions are today is no serious indication of what they will be in the not too distant future, when President Coolidge will begin to be judged by his own acts, in one of the most difficult positions in the world for any human being to hold. He has announced loyally and sincerely that he would follow in President Harding's footsteps. But in the new fields, which he will soon be forced to tread, he can at best only guess what those steps would be. President Roosevelt, as he succeeded to office on the death of President McKinley, promised to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, but it is well known that it was impossible for him to do so.

There is one advantage which President Coolidge will have over the other Vice-Presidents who have been to the White House: he has attended the Cabinet meetings and for this reason is well acquainted with the views of his official family as the President's Cabinet is called. President Coolidge has likewise declared that he sees no reasons for any changes in the personnel of the Administration but such changes will probably become inevitable. The personal responsibility of the President of the United States is greater than that of any other chief executive in the world and this necessitates intimate personal relations both with members of the Cabinet and with party leaders in both the House and Senate. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that many change in personnel will take place during the nineteen months in which President Coolidge will be in office.

Probably the greatest test that confronts President Coolidge will begin when the new Congress assembles in Washington next December. The balance of power in the new Congress is held by the Progressive Republican group composed of independent men especially in the Senate, many of whom have received in the recent elections a popular vote that will not only inspire them with confidence but fill them with a sense of obligation to their constituents who voted for them personally or as advocates of reform, rather than for them as nominees of either of the older political Parties. The Senate will be the most independent of the two bodies, and it is doubtful if even President Harding, who had been himself a United States Senator for many years and who had many warm personal friends in the Upper House of the American Congress, could have held the Senators in check. President Coolidge, as Vice-President of the United States, presided over the Senate for two years, but in the Senate a presiding officer is more or less of a figure head. President Coolidge knows the members of the Senate well personally but not as President Harding knew them.

President Coolidge is known as a man of determination, especially in emergencies. On the other hand the coming Congress bids fair to be the most independent one that has assembled in Washington for many a year. If the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government show good judgment in working with each other as they are compelled to do, much constructive legislation may result during the coming winter and spring in Washington. But if either attempts to dominate the other, interesting developments are likely to result. At all events, with a new President and a new Congress Washington is likely to be a lively news center during the coming winter. To increase interest is the fact that the Presidential campaign will be on in earnest in the spring and summer, and the chances of the host of candidates who will enter the race on the Republican side, now that President Harding has passed away, will add much excitement to the political situation. Great and new political issues are at stake. Great political rewards are in prospect for those who accomplish things when the new Congress convenes. The Presidential nominations for both the Republican and the Democratic Parties are thrown open to all comers, and the new Farmer Labor Party is very much alive.

Into this unique situation steps President Coolidge still more or less of an unknown quantity in American national politics. As the American people make up their minds about him they will judge him almost exclusively by what he does or tries to do between now and next spring. The duties of his task are great. His opportunities are even greater. American public sentiment is now behind him. He will be given a fair trial, but it will be a hard trial. All patriotic Americans should wish him the best of luck and should do all possible to make his path an easy one as long as he goes in what they consider the right direction. We believe that the best course for him and for his country would be for President Coolidge to adopt a policy of carrying out energetically the will of the new American Congress which assembles in December.—North China Stars.

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Investments		Nom. Value Various Currencies		Cost Dollars
Shanghai Municipal Council	Debentures	Tls.	449,000.00	520,493.42
Shanghai French Municipal Council	Debentures	,,	494,600.00	532,713.51
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	45,100.00	49,621.88
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	110,900.00	135,249.21
Shanghai Club	Debentures	,,	20,300.00	23,141.99
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	67,400.00	78,503.22
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Debentures	,,	84,300.00	95,411.02
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd.	Debentures	,,	6,300.00	7,796.59
Shanghai Race Club	Debentures	,,	270,000.00	374,999.99
Cercle Gaulois (Hankow)	Debentures	H. Tls.	40,500.00	58,561.13
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	Debentures	Tls.	6,300.00	8,242.21
Cercle Sportif Francais	Debentures	,,	60,000.00	83,333.33
Grand Hotel de Pekin	Debentures	$	6,300.00	5,940.00
French Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	H. Tls.	50,000.00	71,527.78
British Municipal Council, Hankow	Debentures	H. Tls.	50,000.00	70,301.39
Hongkong & Whampao Dock Co., Ltd.	Debentures	HK. $	10,000.00	10,000.00
British Municipal Council, Tientsin	Debentures	T'sin Tls.	15,000.00	21,160.91
Mortgages		Tls.	1,028,365.42	1,427,662.60
Mortgages		$	336,300.00	336,300.00
Real Estate		Tls.	423,111.96	587,663.49
Loans to Bondholders against their Bonds		$	1,121,115.98	1,121,115.98
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Weather

The centre of the typhoon which has landed near Taichow will continue towards N. W. tending to pass by the W. of Shanghai. Weather squally and showery. Cyclonic gales between the Eastern and the Yellow seas, and at the mouth of the river. Rough weather and hard squalls along the lower Yangtze and in the Hangchow bay.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion (and also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 57; Dykes in F.; Lessons: Eccius. xviii 1-14, Col. iii, 12-iv, 6; Hymns 522, 273, 169, 170; Preacher: Rev. W. J. Wallace, M. A. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 61; Lessons: 2 Kings vi, 8-13, Matth. xvi, 13-end; Hymns 520, 282, 193, 214; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, will be closed for repairs until further notice.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon. At 6 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m. Aug. 15: Assumption: Day of Obligation, services as on Sunday.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. G. Sparham; Subject: "The Conversion of St. Paul"; Chant 10; Hymns 222, 362, 401 and 284. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. Carleton Lacy; Subject: "Who can be an optimist:" Chant 57; Hymns 76, 520, 362 and 550.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club (Zikawei Car No. 2 to Route Doumer). A special memorial service in honor of the late President W. G. Harding. The Pastor, Rev. Clifford M. Drury, and Dr. Frank Rawlinson will speak on "Harding, the Man" and "Harding, the Christian." The choir will render music suitable to the occasion. Song Service 5 p.m. in the gymnasium of the New Navy, Y. M. C. A. The Pastor will preach from the text John 4.14. Subject: "Fires of Snow." Special music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai. Masonic Hall. The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Spirit." Sunday school 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical)—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Rev. J. A. Heal. 6 p.m. by Rev. J. E. Shoemaker, D. D. Children's service in the school room at 11 a.m.

U. S. Shipping Takes Big Lead In Pacific

By Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.

San Francisco, by mail.—It was William H. Seward, well remembered as the great American whose foresight made the purchase of Alaska possible, who said, "The Pacific, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of human activities and events in the world's great hereafter."

Seward spoke with foresight, unnatural and difficult to believe in his times. Today his prophecy is rapidly becoming fulfilled. And as a help to fulfilling it, other groups of far-seeing Americans are placing upon the high seas the flag of our nation and are promising the people of this great country that regardless of the opinions of their Representatives in Congress, the Stars and Stripes are on the Pacific, at least, to stay.

A foreign trade with boundless possibilities, carried in American bottoms, is steadily developing through the ports of the West.

GIANT ENTERPRISES

This may seem an exaggerated statement, yet strangely enough one soon becomes accustomed to the large scale operations of our large scale Pacific slope country, and one no longer wonders at its giant enterprises.

On our eastern coast there are four large and seventy-three small trans-oceanic and coastwise shipping lines, owned by American capital, and operated by this same capital in some cases in conjunction with foreign capital as well.

On our western coast there are five large and ninety-four small trans-oceanic and coastwise lines, owned and operated by American capital, not in conjunction with any foreign capital.

In the East, most of the American lines, whether coastwise or trans-oceanic, are manned by foreign or colored labor. This is because American labor is expensive, unwilling to work long hours and difficult to secure permanently. Too many good jobs are held down by Europeans and Africans. The Scandinavian countries of northern Europe furnish a great deal of this raw material. And in the coastwise trade especially, the darkies of the South are found to be inexpensive and easily taught.

JAPANESE COMPETITION

In the West the majority of the labor is American. It is plentiful, because of the attractions on shore of climate, scenery, educational advantages and the opportunities characteristic of a rapidly developing country. Labor is markedly more efficient than in the East because of the lack of extremes of heat and cold. The open shop largely prevails.

European labor is plentiful, but the larger American owned lines refuse to have anything to do with it, knowing too well of the ambitions for future conquests that lie in the minds of all Orientals.

Then, too, in the Pacific the greatest competition to American shipping comes not as in the Atlantic from the British, but from the Japanese. It is interesting to note, according to the leading maritime chronicles, that 12 percent of the shipping of the Atlantic is owned by American interests, and 56 percent of the shipping of the Pacific similarly owned. Forty percent of Atlantic shipping is in the hands of the British and 20 percent of Pacific vessels in the hands of the Japanese.

Then, too, there are more American-owned coastwise ships on the Pacific than on any other ocean or sea bordering the continent. One of the most authoritative shipping registers places the number at 4,217. Of this number 319 have a gross tonnage in excess of 6,000 and fifteen a gross tonnage in excess of 14,000.

The largest operating companies aside from the United States Shipping Board are the Pacific Steamship, the Admiral Line, the Pacific Mail, the Standard Oil and the Robert Dollar Company. It is rumored that the latter firm will make an offer for the purchase of all the ships now owned, operated or in the possession of the Shipping Board. If such a bona fide offer is made and is accepted it will place American shipping on the Pacific, the Atlantic, and every ocean in the world to stay, and will make of America the foremost maritime nation on the globe. It would mean that a company renowned throughout Western shipping circles had attempted a hitherto impossible task—that of giving the United States a real, working, thorough, privately owned, merchant marine.

With natural harbors and with port facilities of the largest and most modern types, American trade is not only beginning, but is dominating the Pacific ocean. The growth of shipment and foreign trade through these ports has been phenomenal.

TRADE OF NORTHWEST

American ships delivered through the ports of the Northwest nearly $400,000,000 worth of goods last year. In 1918, the year when Pacific trade, augmented by war traffic, reached its height, imports and exports amounted to $616,025,354. Last year more than $672,539,661 worth of trade handled in American bottoms passed through these same Western ports.

World history shows that the greatest centers of commerce in each age have been the cities where the raw materials of the Orient met the commercial pro-

(Continued on Page 13)

President Harding And The Filipino People

His Stand On The Independence Of The Philipines

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU

The untimely death of the twenty-ninth President of the United States, Hon. Warren Gamaliel Harding, at a culminating point of his distinguished career, brings with it a feeling of grief of a very genuine character to all the peoples of the world. The unexpected passing of the great American chief executive, before the end of his presidential term, must be heartily deplored because the world has been deprived of one of its leaders who has affected the mind of the present generation and who was expected to give further contributions to the cause of mankind.

HARDING'S ACHIEVEMENTS

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt in some degree that his life belongs to his people. President Harding was a prominent and noble figure, an enlightened statesman, whose public life was devoted to the promotion of the best interests of his people, with the full conviction that in serving the cause of America, he was serving the cause of humanity. Under his program of placid constructiveness, the United States was enabled to become nowadays the most prosperous among the countries of the world. President Harding was elected at a time when America was in dire need of a moderator who could balance the forces at work after the unnatural and hectic times immediately following the past great war. Two outstanding issues during his administration that were handled by the dead American leader in a manner that gives full credit to his far-sighted wisdom and his brilliant leadership were the Pacific disarmament question and the establishment of an international court of justice.

THE CONVENTION

Prior to the election of President Harding, his fame was simply that of the editor of "The Marion Star" and the Senator from Ohio. When the Republican National Convention was held in Chicago on June 12, 1920, the most conspicuous favorite sons were Lodge of Massachussets, Penrose of Pennsylvania, New of Florida, Fall of Indiana, Wood of South Dakota, Lowden of Tennessee, Johnson of California, Poindexter of Washington, Butler of New York, Borah of Idaho and Harding of Ohio. During the first election for the nomination of candidates, Harding got only six votes. However, his kindness and gentleness, his tact and charming personality, his simplicity and broadmindedness, and the fact that he did not go to invade the states of other competing favorite sons in search of the votes of the delegates, have won to him the sympathy and support of Penrose, the boss, who from his home in Philadelphia where he was lying ill, was managing the convention through the wireless and the long-distance telephone. Lodge who presided the gathering and delivered the inauguration speech, Daugherty, the party agent and legal adviser, New and Fall who arranged the selection of the 'dark horse,' Hays, the chairman of the Republican National Committee and campaign manager, and several other Republican senators, who are responsible for his nomination and election as President.

HARDING AND McKINLEY

While the partisans of Wood and Johnson were quarelling as to the right of these two prospective candidates to be considered the legitimate successor of their former chief, Theodore Roosevelt, and the trustee of his policies and doctrines, the leaders of the Harding candidacy were claiming that their choice belongs to the McKinley type. McKinley was the man who was at the head of the American government at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Peace of Paris, in 1899, as the result of the war between America and Spain. He was the author of the famous phrase that "forcible annexation, according to the America code of morals, is criminal aggression." He was the statesman who accepted, promulgated and carried into effect the altruistic and lofty theory conceived and formulated by the far-sighted statesmanship of Elihu Root, in compliance with the claims of the Filipino people, that the Philippines is kept in trust by the American people, not for their own satisfaction or for the expression of their theoretical views, but for the benefit of the people of the Philippines, for the purpose of creating a nation and establishing a new republic in the East which can represent a successful experiment in the establishment of representative government in this part of the world, complete in all its details, and which can be looked upon at the same time as the living monument of the wisdom, generosity, altruism and justice of the American people and their loyalty and attachment to the principles contained in the American Declaration of Independence for which their forefathers died centuries ago. President McKinley in his instructions to the first American Civil American Civil Commission sent to the Philippines in 1900, said:

"The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, to civilise, to educate, to train in the science of self-government."

Harding was believed to follow in the footsteps of the martyred President.

As soon as the favorite son of Ohio was nominated, a strong campaign was undertaken in behalf of his candidacy. His "front porch" speeches soon began to flood all the newspapers of the United States. Woodrow Wilson invented the word "self-determination" and the motto "make the world safe for democracy," Warren Gamaliel Harding is responsible for the existence of that other expression "normalcy" and that other slogan "America first" which was used as a powerful weapon in support of the Republican platform.

'AVERAGE MAN'S PRESIDENT'

President Harding may be considered as the product of the time in which he lived, the creation of the formative currents of thoughts that were traversing the American masses after the great European upheaval. His sense of democracy was very highly practical. His father, on receiving the news of his nomination in the Republican National Convention, stated that his son was "too accommodating." After his election, Harding was commonly known as the "average man's President" or the "man's man." He was a simple man of the people, and to be simple is indeed to be great. Dislike some petty officers who are entertaining an unjustified proud conception of their government positions, the late President has always told the American people that positions and wealth are mere temporary accidents of life, and that he and his wife are "just folks" like anybody else. One of his first acts, after being elected, was to have a picture of himself taken together with all the printers and laborers of his paper "The Marion Star." Later, against all precedents, he opened the lawn gates of the White House to the public. In dealing with the people who used to visit him in Washington, he was calling them by their first names.

WILSON'S MESSAGE

At the time of the accession of President Harding to the presidency of the United States, there was pending before the American Congress a recommendation made by ex-President Wilson, contained in his message of December 7, 1920, in favor of the independence of the Philippines in view of the fact that the Filipinos have succeeded in establishing a stable government, the only condition precedent required by the Act of the United States Congress of August 29, 1916, commonly known as the Jones Law. This recommendation reads as follows:

"Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the Islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those Islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet."

As President Wilson's successor, President Harding, instead of insisting on or renewing this recommendation, in the next session of the American Congress, he merely sent a mission of investigation to the Philippines, headed by two men, General Leonard Wood and Cameron Forbes, whose opinion on the Philippine question was known beforehand as biased and prejudiced and against the national aspirations of the Filipino people. In this connection President Harding has been unjust to the Filipinos. There was no need of such investigation because there exist in the libraries of the White House, Congress and other government offices in Washington thousands of evidence containing all the necessary data required in the solution of the Philippine problem. Upon the strength of these good and conclusive evidence, ex-President Wilson made his recommendation, above quoted, in favor of the independence of the Philippines.

INDEPENDENCE MISSION

President Harding seemed to be sincere, though badly informed and ill advised, in his appreciation of the Philippine question. He did not object that the Second Philippine Parliamentary Independence Mission be sent to Washington to lay the cause of Philippine freedom and to answer the report of the Wood-Forbes Mission, but contrariwise he accorded a very cordial welcome to the representative of the Filipino people. His courtesy and kindness were superabundant. He paid a very high tribute to the intelligence and capacity of the Filipinos and recognised their success in the handling of their public affairs. He admitted that practically the Philippines is now independent. He complimented the Filipino lady members of the Mission with cordial phrases of admiration and praise to the virtues of the Filipino woman. He made full assurances that the independence and freedom of the Filipinos are guaranteed, that the promise of the American people will be honorably and duly fulfilled, that the only difference of opinion existing among the American political parties is as to the matter of time of granting said independence, and that, in the handling of the affairs of the Islands by the administration, no backward steps will be taken, and that, if any steps are taken at all, they will be forward.

FILIPINOS ATTITUDE

The people of the Philippines, in this time of universal bereavement, are conveying to the great and noble America nation their sincere message of heartfelt sympathy and deep condolence for the overwhelming loss that she has sustained. The Filipinos appreciate the cordial welcome tendered by President Harding to the Second Philippine Parliamentary Independence Mission, his tribute to the intelligence and capacity of the Filipino people and the virtues of the Filipino woman, and his full assurances that their independence and freedom are guaranteed and that no backward, but forward, steps, will be taken in the handling of the affairs of the Islands. The Filipinos, however, would have appreciated in a greater manner and would have considered a justified act of complete justice and equity, if the dead American leader, instead of answering their position for immediate independence and making these mere assurances, would have referred said petition to the American Congress and would have insisted in the recommendation made by his predecessor, ex-President Wilson, and urged the American Congress, to pass a law granting immediately the Filipinos their independence and to settle once for all the question that is being debated between Americans and Filipinos for more than twenty-three years. It is the will and desire, the aspiration and determination of the Filipino people to be a free and independent nation, to become the sole and absolute ruler of their own destinies, and in laying their cause before the great and noble American people, they were merely asking for justice, only justice and nothing but justice. Sincere Americans believe that President Harding should have recommended to the American Congress the immediate granting of the independence to the Philippines as promised in the organic act of August, 29, 1916, commonly known as the Jones Law.

THE EXAMPLE OF BRYAN

President Harding was the first American chief executive to make, during his incumbency, the Pacific voyage, which is considered as indicative of America's great interest in the affairs of the Pacific nations, and if he would have an oportunity to come to the Far East and to visit the Philippines he would have undoubtedly followed the example of a former nominee for the presidency of the United States, William Jennings Bryan, who, after his vist to the Philippines, became one of the strongest and staunchest champions of the freedom of the Filipinos and of the immediate restoration of the Republic of the Philippines of 1898, the first republic of the Eastern hemisphere. The following are the words of Bryan:

"The Filipinos do not need any encouragement from Americans now living. Only whole history has been an encouragement, not only to the Filipinos, but to all who are denied a voice in their own government. If the Republicans are prepared to censure all who have used language calculated to make the Filipinos hate foreign domination, let them condemn the speech of Patrick Henry. When he uttered that passionate appeal, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' he expressed a sentiment which still echoes in the hearts of men. Let them censure Jefferson: of all the statesmen of history none have used words so offensive to those who would hold their fellows in political bondage. Let them censure Washington, who declared that the colonists must choose between liberty and slavery. Or, if the statute of limitations has run against the sins of Henry and Jefferson and Washington, let them censure Lincoln, whose Gettysburg speech will be quoted in defense of popular government when the present advocates of force and conquest are forgotten."

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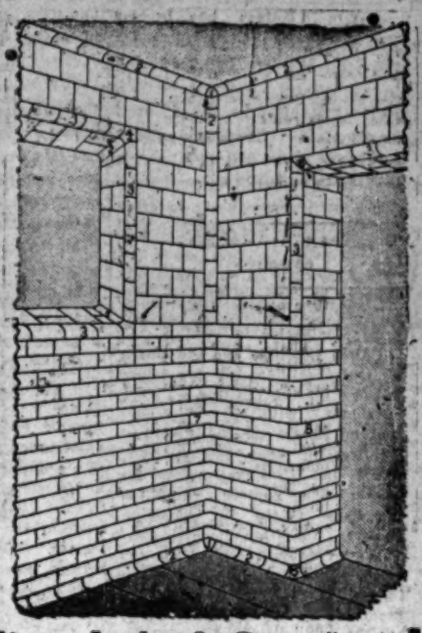

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Tribute To President Harding From Far East Press

Every newspaper in China, native and foreign, has paid tribute to the late President of the United States in a manner that is extremely pleasing to Americans. Representative editorials from North China papers are as follows:

JAPAN ADVERTISER (American)

It is with profound regret that we record the death of President Harding. That event, tragic, sudden, startling, will move to sorrow every scattered community where the English tongue is spoken, as it has plunged the United States of America into grief and mourning.

From the shock of this loss, from the bloom that it must inevitably spread, one mitigating fact emerges.—President Harding died in harness, as men of action wish to die. The pains of lingering illness he was spared, the crippling hand of old-age never touched him, the humiliation of failing faculties he escaped—and yet we know that he would have gladly endured all these and more if such endurance might have meant that he was able further to serve his country and the world. But the blow has fallen, "sudden from Heaven as a weeping cloud," and President Harding has gone at the very noon of his fame. He has left solid achievements and a fragrant memory. His were the high ideal, the single view, the fine unwavering faith; and these to the end he retained unimpaired.

Hope flattered us as we traced the course of President Harding's illness in the bulletins telegraphed from the United States. The comparatively simple malady of ptomaine poisoning became complicated suddenly by the appearance of pneumonia, involving considerable heart strain. The patient's condition grew grave, but his courage never faltered, he even jested with his physicians. The crisis appeared to be over, the corner rounded. The doctors fought for him as men, women and children the world over prayed for him. There seemed to be no doubt that recovery was assured. Then suddenly on Thursday evening, when he was conversing with members of his family, he died. This is the poignant story of four fateful days.

President Harding was the fifth President of the United States of America who has died while in office—the others were W. H. Harrison, Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, of whom all but the first-named were assassinated. It was in the midst of his great speaking tour throughout the Republic that he was stricken down. He was actually staying in San Francisco preparatory to addressing audiences in California, and it is understood that his illness was to some extent aggravated by the intense heat. The speech he was to have delivered in San Francisco was largely concerned with the treaties signed at the Washington Conference. It was released for publication by his secretary and the substance of it shows that up to the very last President Harding retained undiminished his passionate desire for world-peace and international good understanding. He referred to those treaties as outstanding historical and monumental achievements, of which the most important results probably are not written.

President Harding came into office at a time fraught with great difficulty to himself and his country and with a multiplicity of problems awaiting solution by those countries with which the United States had lately been associated in the war. The policy of Wilson, or a great part of it, had been torn to shreds, and he himself had retired into obscurity. Disappointment and failing health had combined to shroud his last days at the White House in an atmosphere almost tragic. The World Court, seen by many as too highly favored with League decirne President Harding backed, and his backing of it proved to be the source of some of the most violent controversies in which he was involved during his brief term in office. It drew many and bitter attacks from the irreconcilables; while Prohibition, perhaps as thorny a problem as ever a statesman was called upon to handle, added yet another complexity to the political situation.

But it is with the Washington Conference and the naval treaties that the name of the dead President will ever be associated in the public memory, in the history of the United States and of the world. President Harding sponsored the treaties with unflagging zeal and devotion from the first. The very calling of the Conference was itself a stroke of genius. For the high ideal which inspired the first gathering of the delegates in Washington he fought with every ounce of his abundant energy, never once relaxing until at last the final ratification was secured. Those treaties aimed at doing something more than merely placing a limit upon the number of ships of war of a specified class that the signatories might build. They were directed towards engendering a new spirit among the nations, towards preparing for the day when they will be disposed to settle their quarrels by arbitration rather than by warfare. What man could ask a finer, a more enduring monument? And those who truly wish to display their affection, their reverence and their respect for memory of the dead statesman, and their admiration for his good works, may well seek to honor him by hastening the consummation of his cherished ideal of peace and good-will.

President Harding will be remembered as a fluent speaker, a successful propagandist, a keen interpreter of policy. As much to his personal gifts, however, as to his possession of these qualities was his success due. Crowds and individuals were attracted to him by his natural buoyancy, his charm of manner and his transparent sincerity. To his country he gave freely and unsparingly of his very best writing in history a chapter which will reflect well-earned credit upon himself and on his Government.

HANKOW INDEPENDENT NEWS (Chinese)

Death overtook President Warren Gamaliel Harding while in an earnest endeavor to bring about a better understanding between his people and the government, and between his government and the people. He made his supreme sacrifice for his country.

By Arrian, we learn from the Discourses of Epictetus, to be prepared for death:

"Do you not know that both sickness and death must overtake us? A' what employment? The husbandman at his plough; the sailor on his voyage. At what employment would you to be taken? For, indeed, at what employment ought you to be taken? If there is any better employment at which you can be taken, follow that. . . . That I may be able to say to God. . . . Is it thy preasure that I should depart from this assembly? I depart. I give thee all thanks that thou has thought me worthy to have a share in it with thee; to behold thy works, and to join with thee in comprehending thy administration. Let death overtake me while I am thinking, while I am writing, while I am reading such things as these."

President Harding was prepared. There is no better or greater employment on earth than that of bringing about a friendlier and better understanding among men; and President Harding's mission was not only an endeavor to bring about a better understanding among the people of his own country but among the peoples of the world.

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To prove it, here is one that we offer $10,000 to any man and $15,000 to any woman who guesses the mystery before the last chapter.

The synopsis of the story is alone given, as literary style is not our object—we want mystery.

CHAPTER I

Judge Smith, a highly esteemed citizen of Plunkville, is found murdered in his bed at his home. He has been stabbed with a pair of scissors, poisoned with "Rough on Rats," his throat has been cut with an ivory-handled razor, an artery in his arm has been opened, and he has been filled full of buckshot from a double-barreled gun.

The coroner is summoned and the room examined. On the ceiling is a bloody footprint, and on the floor are found a lady's lace handkerchief, embroidered with the initials "'J. B." a package of cigarettes and a ham sandwich. The coroner renders a verdict of suicide.

CHAPTER II.

The judge leaves a daughter, Mable, aged eighteen, and ravishingly lovely. The night before the murder she exhibited a revolver and an axe in the principal saloon in town and declared her intention of "doing up" the old man. The judge has his life insured $100,000 in her favor. Nobody suspects her of the crime. Mabel is engaged to a young man named Charlie, who is seen on the night of the murder by several citizens climbing out the judge's window with a bloody razor and a shotgun in his hand. Society gives Charlie the cold shoulder.

A tramp is run over by a street car and before dying confesses to having committed the murder, and at the judge's funeral his brother, Colonel Smith, breaks down and acknowledges having killed the judge in order to get his watch. Mabel sends to Chicago and employs a skilled detective to work up the case.

CHAPTER III.

A beautiful strange lady dressed in mourning comes to Plunkville and registers at the hotel as Jane Bumgartner. (The initials on the handkerchief!)

The next day a Chinese is found who denies having killed the judge, and is arrested by the detectives. The strange lady meets Charlie on the street, and, on smelling the smoke from his cigarette, faints. Mabel discards him and engaged herself to the Chinese.

CHAPTER IV.

While the Chinese is being tried for murder, Jane Bumgartner testifies that she saw the detective murder Judge Smith at the instance of the minister who conducted the funeral, and that Mabel is Charlie's stepmother. The Chinese is about to confess when footsteps are heard approaching.

The next chapter will be the last, and it is safe to say that no one will find it easy to guess the ending of the story. To show how difficult this feat is, the last chapter is now given.

CHAPTER V.

The footsteps prove to be those of Thomas R. Heffiebomer of Washington Territory, who introduces positive proof of having murdered the judge during a fit of mental aberration, and Mabel marries a man named Tompkins, whom she met two years later at Hot Springs.

U. S. Shipping Takes Big Lead In Pacific

(Continued from Page 12)

ducts of the Occident. The centers are now on the Pacific.

American shipping companies looked westward across the busy ocean to the tremendous things beyond, to China with her 400,000,000 man power; to Siberia waiting with the earth's natural wealth in her lap; to Japan, a great and growing commercial and military power; to the myriad smaller States of the forenoon lands.

And here in the week ending April 28 last the Panama Canal record lists fifty-eight ships, other than naval vessels, flying the Stars and Stripes, coming through the canal westward bound for Pacific coast ports. Twenty-seven of these were oil tankers bound for Los Angeles, whose net tonnage was in excess of 145,000.

In the week ending April 21, sixteen ships flying Old Glory went east through the Panama Canal. They carried a total of 207,000 tons of cargo, which before the war had been transported in foreign bottoms or by rail.

Secretary of War Weeks, at a banquet in the Port of Los Angeles, recently, stated that the Panama canal is now earning $60,000 a day or about double the revenue of a year ago. Three-quarters of this amount is paid by American shippers.

The Port of Los Angeles, better known as San Pedro, has the greatest intercoastal American commerce of all the Pacific ports combined. For the first three months of 1923 this trade was greater than that of any other port in America. In April it was greater than the average monthly deep-sea commerce of New York in 1921. San Pedro is the largest lumber and oil port on the globe. A single American tanker, recently carried 4,200,000 gallons of gasoline in bulk from here to London.

The last annual report of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army states that the total foreign and coastwise commerce of the port of New York in 1921 was 20,848,139 tons. Los Angeles is today handling deep-sea commerce at the rate of 26,000,000 tons a year, in American bottoms.

New York has a vast commerce which moves on lighters and car ferries from one section of the port to the other, and up and down the Hudson. Few coast ports have such type of service for a few rivers, with the exception of the Columbia, are navigable.

American shipping in the Pacific is aided free of charge by radio compass stations. This has saved untold numbers of lives and such wreckage during the past few years. These stations, of which there are eighteen, give continuous assistance to mariners nearing the land during fogs, or may be used to obtain positions of vessels at sea within radio compass range.

ERRORS AVOIDED

When a single bearing is furnished there is a possibility of error of 180 degrees, in most stations of this nature, as the operator at the compass station cannot always determine on which side of his station the vessel lies. This has been rectified in the Pacific coast stations.

Service on American passenger liners on the Pacific is unexcelled anywhere. The crews are for the most part efficiently trained and well disciplined. The executives are of the finest types imaginable. Many of them are former naval officers. Food is clean and deliciously cuisined. Cabins are of the latest types and cleanliness is supreme.

Many of these liners are faster in making the long coastal runs than the passenger trains. One of these steamers, which makes a round trip from Seattle to Los Angeles with two stop-overs in San Francisco, beats the Shasta Limited, one of the fastest express trains in the West, by two hours and forty minutes.

H. F. Alexander, president of the Pacific Steamship Company, tells me that it was difficult for those who are actually engaged in building up Pacific Coast shipping to realise the strides that have been made in the last few years.

"Before the war and until as late as 1921," said Mr. Alexander, "the trans-Pacific trade was dominated by foreign shipping. Today we have a line of American ships operating from Seattle to the Orient, fourteen ships in all, five of them large and fine passenger vessels, giving an unexcelled service.

"These ships have established a record for handling silk from Japan to New York City, the total time being less than fourteen days.

"From San Francisco there is also a fine fleet of American ships running to the Orient. These are owned by the Shipping Board, as are the vessels on the northern route from Seattle. A new service of freight and passengers ships has been established from Pacific Coast ports to the east coast of South America, and on all sides I can see evidence of progress.

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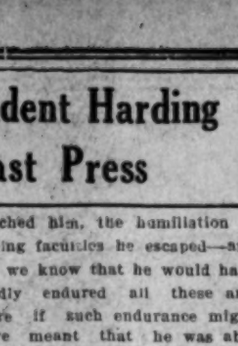

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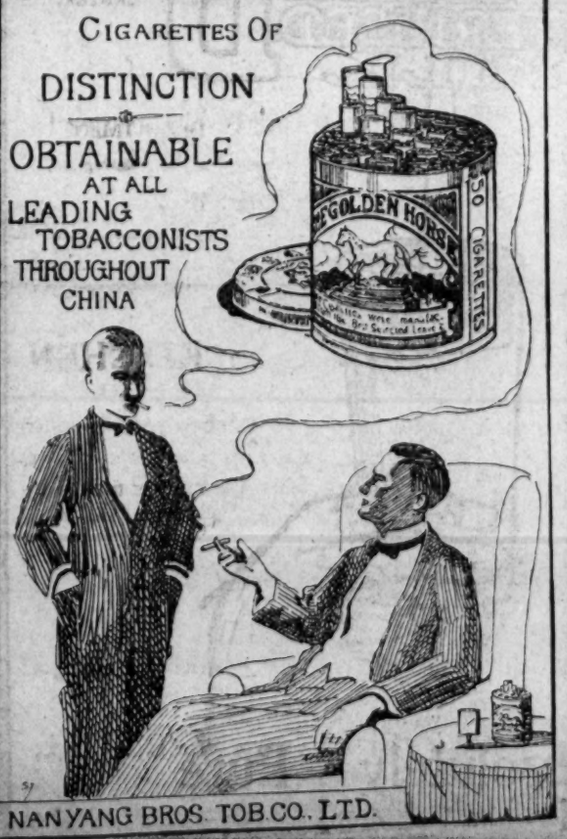

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Harding's Account Of His Stewardship

The following speech was delivered by President Harding at Salt Lake City, Utah, giving an account of the finances of the country during his little more than two years occupancy of the White House:

My Fellow Countrymen: There is a suggestion of personal tribute in choosing my topic for an address in Salt Lake City. I have so long associated Senator Smoot with great problems of taxation, and have witnessed so much of his able and faithful endeavor to enforce economy and thereby lift the burdens of taxation, that I find myself involuntarily thinking, when I come to your state, of the menace of mounting taxes and growing public indebtedness. The removal of this menace is not alone a Federal problem, for we are recording gratifying progress so far as the nation is concerned, but the larger menace today is to be faced by municipality, county and state. The Federal Government is diligently seeking to prove itself a helpful example, but the improved order must come in the units of government into which Federal government never intrudes. There is no particular reason why I should speak of it, except that we are all concerned about general public welfare, and I have thought that possibly a recital of Federal accomplishment would serve to encourage in state and local work which must be done.

A short time before I became President a trusted but cynical old friend said to me one day that he understood I intended to make a specialty of economy in administration. I admitted my aspirations in that direction, and he replied:

"Well, that's the right idea, but don't tell anybody about it. You may think it will be appreciated, but it will not. Every time you lop somebody off the government pay roll or keep him out of a profitable piece of government business you make him and all his friends and associates your enemies; and, on the other side, not a soul in the country will ever thank you for it. Everybody grumbles about taxes, and nobody ever demonstrates any appreciation of the man that tries to save him from taxes."

Friend Advises President Not To Speak Of Taxes

A short time before we left Washington on the present trip another friend said to me: "The Administration has saved the country a good deal by reducing its expenses and cutting down the tax burden. But take my advice, and don't talk to any of your audiences about it. People always grumble about taxes, but they don't want to hear anybody talk to them on that subject."

To which I replied that I believed, in the present state of affairs, all such rules were suspended, and any public man who had anything cheerful to say on the subject of taxes and government expenses would find plenty of audiences altogether willing to listen to him. I believe the American people are so profoundly interested in the subject of taxation and government costs nowadays that an audience like this will even be willing to let me talk to them a few minutes on the subject.

One of the financial incidents to our participation in the war was to loan a vast sum of money to our allies. I wonder how many of you ever stop to think that the $10,000,000,000 which we advanced to our allies, after our entrance into the war, was just about the same as the total cost of the Civil War to North and South together. The Civil War lasted four years and strained every nerve and resource of the nation. Yet its actual cost to the governments of both sides was considerably less than the amount we advanced to the Allied governments during the World War.

The figures of both the Treasury and the Census Bureau, in short, made it perfectly plain that whereas the cost of the Federal government is being steadily reduced, the cost of state and local governments is being just as steadily increased year by year. In nearly all of the states the cost of state and local governments increased from 1915 to 1922. The Treasury made up statistics on this point for one group of ten states—Arizona, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin. For this representative group it is shown that while Federal taxes paid by these ten states declined from over a billion dollars in 1920 to $650,000,000 in 1922, their state and local taxes rose from $723,000,000 to $965,000,000 in the same period. In another tabulation, covering twenty-eight states, which was the entire number for which the statistics were available, it was shown that from 1919 to 1921 there were increases in local taxes in twenty-three states and reductions in only five. In spite of the enormous burden of paying for the war and paying interest on the war debt, state and local taxes in 1922 represented 60 percent of all taxes paid.

Income Taxes Here Are Lower Than Elsewhere

Let me present another aspect of the same matter. We hear much about the grievous burden of the income tax, and every one of us who pays it is able fully to sympathize with every one else who pays it. But it is fair to consider what our income taxes would be if we lived in some of the other debt-burdened countries of the world. A married citizen of the United Sttes, with two children and an income of $5,000, paid $68 tax on that income in 1922. If he had been a citizen of Canada he would have paid $156. If the German tax rate had been applied to his income, it would have cost him $292. If he had been a Frenchman the French rate would have required him to pay $96, and if he had been a British citizen, instead of giving up the $68, which he paid to Uncle Sam, he would have drawn his check for $320.76. The same man, with an income of $10,000, would have paid $456 income tax in the United States and $1,128.32 in England.

The great burden of the war was, of course, imposed on the national government. The Department of the Treasury states that in 1917 the Federal government's revenues were $1,044,000,000; in 1918 they were $3,925,000,000; in 1919 they were $4,103,000,000; in 1920 they were $5,737,000,0000 and in 1921 they were $4,902,000,000. For 1922 the total dropped to $3,565,000,000, and for 1923 it is estimated at $3,753,000,000. Assuming continuation of the present basis of Federal taxation, the receipts for 1924 are calculated at $3,633,000,000, and for 1925 at $3,456,000,000.

Not all of this revenue is raised by direct taxation. The Treasury estimates indicate that in 1923 only $2,925,000,000 and in 1924 $2,850,000,000 will be produced by direct taxation; the remainder will come from various miscellaneous receipts of the government. You will, I am sure, be interested in the Treasury's statement that whereas in 1914 the per capita cost to all the people of the Federal government was $6.91, that in 1918 it reached $36.64 and in 1919 $37.91. It might reasonably have been presumed that with the war now long past taxes would have begun to fall off, but the statistics show the contrary. Instead of a reduction, taxes for the fiscal year 1920 rose to $53.78 per capita, which was the peak of the war burden. Even for 1921 they fell to only $45.23. But in 1923 they will be $26.29, or considerably less than half as much as in 1920. Figures, especially the figures which represent such an authority as the Treasury Department, are conclusive arguments. These figures show that for two years after the war ended Federal taxes continued much higher than at the height of the struggle. They show that in the first two years of peace the cost of government was still continuing above the 1918 level, but that since the high point of 1920 they have been reduced more than one-half. It is a record of business administration to which the party now in control of the administration feels justified in referring with no small measure of satisfaction.

War Cost U. S. Forty Billion; National Debt Falling Off

I have observed that the cost of the war to our government was around $40,000,000,000. After paying a generous share, about 25 percent, from revenues collected while the war was in progress, we still had to borrow enormously. At its highest point, on August 31, 1919, the national debt was $26,596,000,000. I know you will be interested to be told that from that day, August 31, 1919, to June 30, 1923, we have reduced it to $22,400,000,000—a reduction of considerably more than a billion dollars a year. Moreover, we are now working under a program

(Continued on Page 15)

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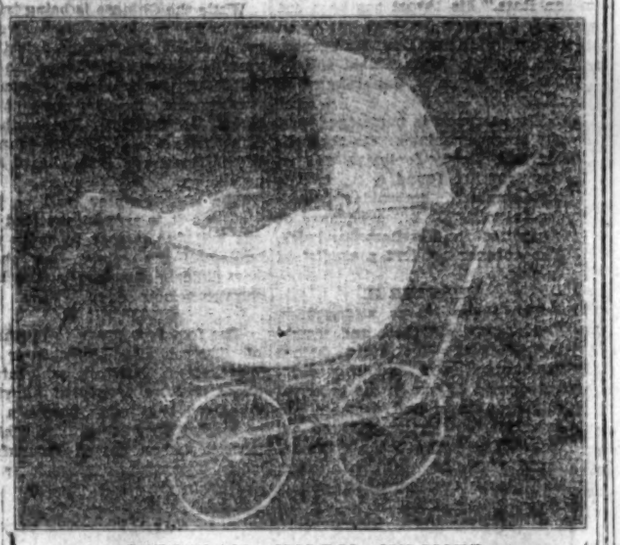

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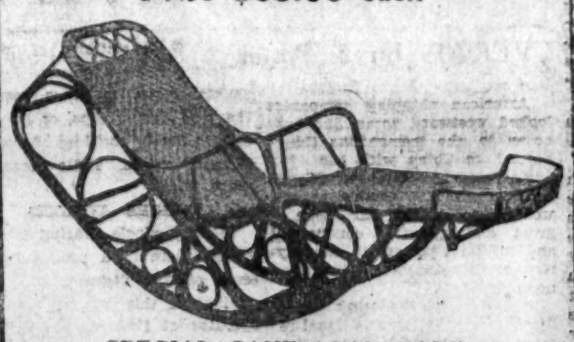

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Harding's Account Of His Stewardship

(Continued from Page 14)

which involves extinguishing a half billion of the debt each year. No other country in the world has been able to make such a record.

In addition to all this, we have within the last year settled the British war debt to our government, arranged for its funding and its gradual extinction over a long period of years. In recognition of the notable service of Secretary Mellon, his associates at the Treasury, and the members of the Debt Funding Commission and the American Ambassador to Great Britain, I wish to say that this settlement of the British debt has been acclaimed all over the world as one of the most notable and successful fiscal accomplishments ever recorded. Not only does it insure that the regular quarterly payments which the British government will make to our Treasury will correspondingly relieve the burden upon American taxpayers, but the more important fact, in a time of widespread uncertainty and misgiving throughout the world of business everywhere, that these two great governments could get together, and arrange such a settlement has been one of the most reassuring events since the armistice.

There had been too much talk of possible cancellations or repudiations of the war debt. Such a program would have wrecked the entire structure of business faith and of confidence in the obligations of governments throughout the world. There was need, pressing and urgent need, for such a sign of confidence, assurance, and faith in the future as this settlement furnished. When the British and American governments united in this pledge that their obligations would be met to the last shilling and the last dollar, there was renewed financial confidence in the world. I undertake to say that no event since the conclusion of hostilities has contributed so much to putting the world back on its way to stabilisation, to confidence in its governments, and to the established conviction that our social institutions are yet secure.

Spent Three Dollars In War For Every One Loaned

And that was only a mild beginning of our financial transactions in war. For every dollar we loaned to our allies we spent about three more on our own account. In a little more than three years, between the day war was declared and peace was signed, we spent twice as much money out of the public treasury as had been spent by the national government in all of its previous history. I am not going to talk to you today about whether the money was all wisely spent. Whether it was or not, the results were worth all they cost and a good deal more. What I propose to present to you now is some consideration of the fact that, no matter how willing we were to make the sacrifice, no matter how cheerfully we incurred the obligations, we had to face at the end the big and very practical reality that these obligations must be paid.

You have inferred from what I said a moment ago that we spent roundly $40,000,000,000 on the World War. How many of us ever stopped to think that that was rather more than the total wealth of the nation at the time of the Civil War. We paid out of our current taxes, while the war was going on, more than 25 percent of its cost; that is, as much as the entire national wealth so late as the year 1820. At the beginning of August, 1919, the public debt reached the highest point in its history, $27,500,000,000. That was just about ten times the amount of the national debt at the close of the Civil War.

We are still too close to the events of the great war to be able to realise the enormous burdens placed on our country. Quite aside from the large operations of public finance which it necessitated, private finance has been called upon from the very beginning in 1914 to make special arrangements for financing the huge foreign trade that resulted from Europe's extraordinary demands. Long before we were in the war our financial machinery had been compelled to shoulder the financing of an enormously exaggerated export trade to the warring powers. For a time Europe withdrew gold from us in great quantities, but presently it returned in yet greater, bringing to us and to the European countries the difficult problem of maintaining the exchanges and supporting the gold standard. Costs of everything rose to an artificially high basis, and in every direction expenditure was stimulated.

War Was Not Only Great Horror, But Orgy Of Spending

Altogether, the war was not only the greatest horror the world has ever known, but the greatest orgy of spending. This was inevitable, but that fact does not make the results any easier to deal with. The cost of government, of business, of every domestic establishment went up enormously. Every business man and every householder knows how it affected his personal concerns. I want to suggest some of the ways in which it affected the whole business of government; government of the states, the cities; the nation, the expenses of every revenue-raising and spending division throughout the nation.

Recently I have been furnished with some specific figures on this subject of the cost of government by the Bureau of the Census. I am not proposing to impose upon your patience with an elaborate presentation of figures, but I want to suggest a few that will point my observations about the enormously increased cost of government everywhere. Take the cost of state governments. I am informed that the revenues of the states in 1913 aggregated $368,000,000, and that in 1921 they had increased to $959,000,000; that is, they had increased 161 percent, and every dollar of that increase had to come in some way or other from the public. The expenditure of the states in 1913 aggregated $383,000,000, and in 1921 they were $1,005,000,000; an increase of 163 percent. The indebtedness of the states in 1913 amounted to $423,000,000, and in 1921 to $1,012,000,000; an increase of 139 percent.

Turn now to the cost of city government. The Census Bureau has compiled data on the governments of 227 of the large cities. It is shown that these cities in 1913 collected $330,000,000 in all revenues, and in 1221 they collected $1,567,000,000; that is, they were compelled to take 76 percent more in taxes in 1921 than they had taken in 1913. The same group of cities expended in 1913 $1,010,000,000, and in 1921 $1,726,000,000—an increase of 71 percent. The total debt of this group of cities in 1913 was $2,901,000,000, which by 1921 had risen to $4,324,000,000—an increase of 49 percent.

County Government Leads In Advance Of Cost

County administration appears, from the rather limited information which at this time the census produce, to have shown a much larger proportionate increase in cost and tax collections than did the government of cities. It is stated that for 381 counties, distributed among 38 states, and regarded as fairly typical, the increase in receipts from principal sources of revenue increased 127 percent from 1913 to 1922; that is, for every $100 of revenue collected in 1913, $227 was collected in 1922. And that is not all of it. The total indebtedness of these same 381 counties increased 195 percent in the same period; that is, for every $100 of debt in 1913 they had $295 of indebtedness of 1922. Statistics were not available dealing with cities and towns of less than 30,000 population; nor with townships, school districts, drainage districts, irrigation districts, road districts and other sub-divisions which exercised the power to raise revenues and incur debts. It is well known, however, that substantially similar increases have affected all these taxing sub-divisions.

No consideration of public finances can omit the fact that the single item of interest on the public debt exceeds $1,000,000,000 annually. For the fiscal year 1923 this item will be $1,100,000,000. Beyond this we will reduce the public debt this year by $330,000,000, and next year by approximately $500,000,000. That is, over 35 percent of the national revenue will this year go to paying interest or extinguishing the principal of the public debt.

I have not been able to gather skimpy, hoarding life of individual accomplishments of states, cities and counties to compare with this showing of the Federal government. But with some general knowledge of the fiscal positions of states and cities in general, I feel quite safe in proffering my congratulations to any state, any city, any foreign country, which has made a better showing in the matter of reducing its public debt within the period of the war. I most earnestly regret that all have not been able to make a similar showing.

On this latter point I wish to say a word further. Taxation decidedly is a local as well as a national question. Prior to the war Federal taxation was an unimportant item; so small that in 1917 state and local taxes, in a group of 10 representative states in all parts of the country, constituted 73 percent of the entire tax burden.

The Federal tax was indirect and unfelt. Then came the enormous cost of the war, which the Federal government had to bear, and in 1918 state and local taxes constituted only 42 percent of the entire tax burden. In 1919 they represented 44 percent of the whole; in 1920, 41 percent. But in 1922, the last year for which figures are available, state and local taxes were again the excess and represented 60 percent of the entire tax burden. The states represented in this calculation are Arizona, Connecticut, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

Spending Habit Developed By War Became Alarming

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(Continued on Page 16)

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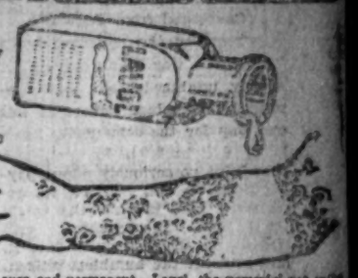

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Harding's Account Of His Stewardship

(Continued from Page 15)

ple, acquired the spending habit during the war to an extent not merely unprecedented but absolutely alarming. There is but one way for the community finally to get back on its feet, and that is to go seriously about paying its debts and reducing its expenses. That is what the world must face. The greatest and richest government must face it, and so must the humblest citizen. No habit is so easy to form, none so hard to break, as that of reckless spending. And, on the other side, none is more certain to contribute to security and happiness than the habit of thrift, of savings, of careful management in all business concerns, of balanced budgets and living within incomes. If I could urge upon the American people a single rule applicable to every one of them as individuals, and to every political or corporate unit among them, it would be to learn to spend somewhat less than your income all the time. If you have debts, reduce them as rapidly as you can; if you are one of the fortunate few who have no debts, make it a rule to save something every year. Keep your eye everlastingly on those who administer your governmental units for you; your town, your county, your state, your national government. Make them understand that you are applying the rule of thrift and savings in your personal affairs, and require them to apply it in their management of your public affairs. If they fail, find other public servants who will succeed. If they succeed, give them encouragement and inspiration for their efforts.

This brings me to a brief reference to what has proved so helpful to the Federal government in effecting the approach to the expenditures of normal times. For the first time in our history we have the national budget, under which there is an effective scrutiny of estimates for public expenditure. More, we have coordinated government activities in making the expenditures which Congress authorises.

Budget System Has Proved Its Necessity

It seems now unbelievable that we should have been willing to go for a century and a third without this helpful agency of business administration. But we did, and only now have we come to an appraisal of the cost of this great neglect.

It has been no easy task to establish the budget and make sure of its acceptance. Out of long time practices the varied and many government departments felt themselves independent institutions instead of factors in the great machinery of government administration. They often got all they could from Congress, and made it a point to expend all they got.

Under the budget plan we were able to reverse the policy and awaken a spirit of economy and efficiency in the public service. We not only insisted that requests for appropriations should stand the minutest inquiry, but after reduced appropriations were granted we insisted on expending less than the appropriations. There was no proposal to diminish government activities required by law or demanded by public need, but there was first the commitment to efficiency and then commendable strife for economy.

We effaced the inexcusable and very costly impression that government departments must expend all their appropriations, that no available cash should return to the Treasury. And we sought to inspire as well as exact the practices of economy.

One illustration will not be amiss. On June 8, 1921, before the budget was in operation, word came to me that the business head of one of our institutions, far from Washington, was puzzling how to expend $42,000 which he had in excess of actual needs. Ordinarily such a matter would never reach the Chief Executive. But this one did, and I wired a warning, and followed it with a letter reciting the need of retrenchment everywhere, and expressed the hope that every government official with spending authority would assist in reducing the government outlay. The appeal was effective, and this one government agent not only saved most of his available $42,000 for that fiscal year, but in 1922 he saved $81,000 more. He proved what could be done, and we are seeking to do it everywhere.

Task Of Operating Budget Is Not Easy

Do not imagine it has all been easy. It is very popular to expend, and there are ruffled feelings in every case of denial. But there are gratifying results in firm resolution and the insistant application of business methods.

The budget director is the agent of the President, and he speaks on the authority of the government's Chief Executive. One day last winter the director came to me in great anxiety, telling me that a department chief would not sanction an $8,000,000 cut in his estimates. At that time we were seeking to prevent a threatened excess of expenditures over recipts amounting to $300,000,000 for the next fiscal year.

I sent for the department head, and he was still insistent in his opposition to the reduced estimate. I called for a conference of the department experts and the budget experts, and told them that if they could not agree I would decide. They conferred, and instead of returning to me for decision the estimate was cut more than $12,000,000. The point is that we have introduced business methods in government, and instead of operating blindly and to suit individual departments, which had never visualised the government as a whole and felt no concern about the raising of funds, we are scrutinising, justifying, co-ordinating, and not only halting mounting cost, but making long strides in reducing the cost of government activities.

Perhaps the budget system would not accomplish so much for taking the state, but a resolute commitment to strike at all extravagance and expend public funds as one would for himself in his personal and business affairs will accomplish wonders.

It is largely unmindfulness that piles up the burden. Able and honorable men often press for a Federal expenditure to be made in their own community or in other ways helpful to their own interests which they would strongly oppose if they were not directly concerned. This is true of Federal appropriation as well as municipal, county and state expenditure, and I know of no remedy unless public officials are brought to understand the menace in excessive tax burdens and indebtedness, beyond extinguishment except in drastic action, and resolve to employ practicable business methods in government everywhere and resist the assault of the spenders.

It is too early to know whether there is a republic of ancient times with which appropriately to parallel our own. We know of their rise and fall, and we may learn the lessons in their failures. A simple-living, thrifty people, with simple, honest, and just government, never failed to grow in influence and power. The coming of extravagance and profligacy in private life and wastefulness and excesses in public life ever proclaimed the failures which history has recorded.

I would not urge the stingy, skimpy, hoarding life of individuals, or an inadequate program of government. The latter must always rise to deliberate public demand. But private life and public practices are inseparably associated.

I would have our government adequate in every locality and in every activity, and public sentiment will demand it and secure it, and require no more. If we may have the simple and thrifty life which makes the healthful nation.

These reflections, my countrymen, are not conceived in doubt or pessimism. We have so nobly begun, we are so boundless in resources, we have wrought so notably in our short national existence, that I wish these United States to go on security. I would like developing dangers noted and appraised and intelligently and patriotically guarded against. A nation of inconsiderate spenders is never secure. We wish our United States everlastingly secure.

War brought us the lesson that we had not been so American in spirit as we had honestly pretended. Some of our adopted citizenship wore the habiliments of America, but were not consecrated in soul. Some to whom we have given all the advantages of American citizenship would destroy the very institutions under which they have accepted our hospitality. Hence our commitment to the necessary Americanisation which we too long neglected. The American Legion, baptised anew in the supreme test on foreign battlefields, is playing its splendid part. Those who bore war's burdens at home have joined, and all America must fully participate. It is not enough to enlist the sincere allegiance of those who come to accept our citizenship; we must make sure for ourselves, for all of us, that we cling to the fundamentals, to the practices which enabled us to build so successfully, and avoid the errors which tend to impair our vigor and becloud our future.

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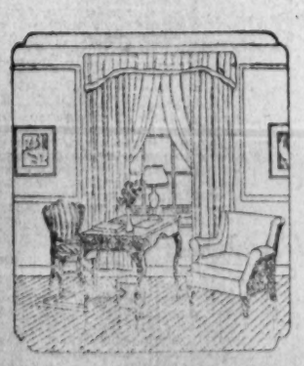

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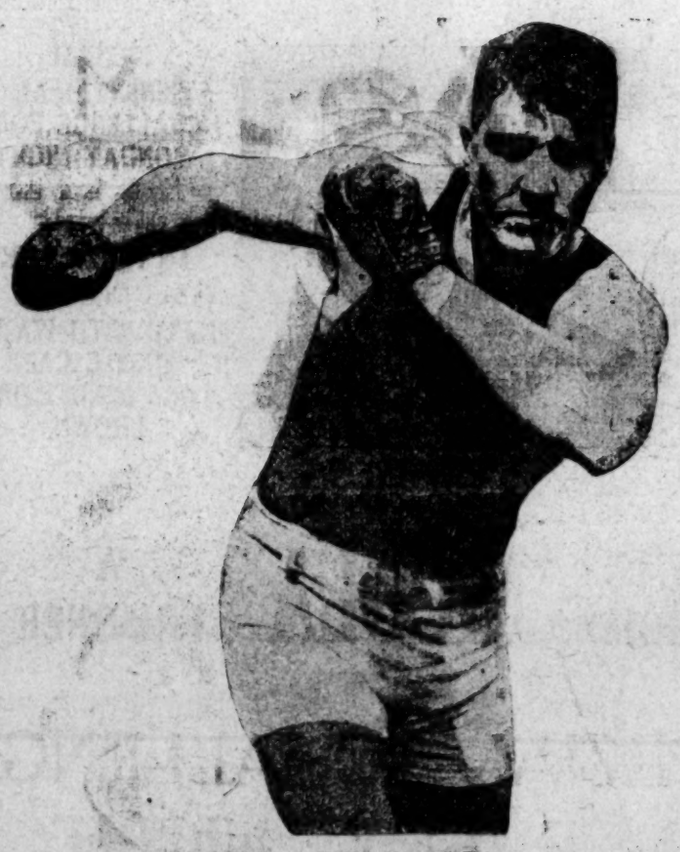

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A Survey Of The Latest Books Of Fiction

DETECTIVE TALES

Baroque. By Louis Joseph Vance. E. P. Dutton.

The Sinister Mark. By Lee Thayer. Doubleday, Page and Co.

True Advertures of the secret service. By Major C. E. Russell. Doubleday, Page and Co.

When you kissa your pet, and he stabs you with a stilett; that's Eyetalian hate. That's what the Camorra does for you if you are a traditor, one who has betrayed the fell designs of the council to those interfering busybodies known as detectives. That's what you are in for in Mr. Vance's most recent contribution to the literature of crime and Camorra punishment. If you are a lovely heroine you may escape into a happy marriage, but on the way you get yourself into all sorts of abominable infamies hatched by blood-gutted and horrendous spiders.

"Baroque" unfolds the swift descent whereby young lawyer Manship found the road to live beleaguered by skulking assassins and men of ungovernable temper in the art of slaying. He begins harmlessly enough by drawing up the will of Aniello Barocco, twin brother to Liborio Barocco, both apparently engaged in selling curios and things, both born under the baleful dispensation whereby twins always die within an hour of each other's decease. Ask any twin you know if that isn't invariably the case! Aniello himself has twin children; Angelo, a fierce, half-mad imp of the devil; Francesca, a noble spirit constrained into a dark doom of vengeance. As a matter of horrid fact, the brothers distribute dope to sniffy souls. In an effort to escape arrest, Liborio is shot. Aniello dies in exemplary obedience to his destiny. Some one has obviously betrayed and that some is, of course, the disreputable Angelo.

By this time Manship is very much in love with Francesca, but, like all serious-minded heroines in Neapolitan sagas, she joins the Camorra to run down and destroy the apostate who has done her father wrong. Flying from New York to Naples, and back to New York again, she shudders from one devious and sinister adventure to another, diversified by love passages with the protesting Manship, rescues from the eleventh dagger, harsh encounters with her dastardly brother (who betrayed his father in fear that the inheritance would go to Francesca), and at the last a few simply terrible penetrations into the secret rastness of the Grand Old Man of the Camorra, stirless like a furtive and despicable insect in his intricate web.

Mr. Vance himself would be the last man to pretend that "Baroque" is a criticism of life, or a presentment of human destiny, or anything except a history of those souls who take vengeance with Latin seriousness. Indeed, "Baroque" is a melodrama done with rich color of style and a fast-gathering suspension of disbelief in the sprightly doings of the Camorra. It is lurid without absurd emphasis, and written with a real distinction.

In "Baroque" you are promised blood and vengeance, and these superior shudders are duly delivered to your quaking soul. In Mr. Lee Thayer's "The Sinister Mark" you are promised murder and disappearance, and at the end you are cheated into a commonplace story of love and heroism. After baffling episodes agog with detectives and bloodmarks and snooping janitors and jumpy, whispered words of horror, all you get is a girl who ran away from her lover to have an operation performed on a birthmark staining her beauty. Of course, one never should disclose the plot in a mystery story; but lest this one becomes two cheated of crime, I hasten to announce that "The Sinister Mark" is an ingenious and irritating hoax.

Consider and judge. Donald Morris, a scion of millions, loves Mary Blake, a great actress of retiring habits who lives with her sister, Anne Blake. After hints and dubious insinuations Mary disappears, leaving behind her a torn scarf drenched with blood. Her sister, too, is gone, and not even Clancy, the astute Irish detective, can find her, even in Harlem. In his peregrinations he unearths the suspicious fact that Mary Blake isn't her right name, that the signatures of the two sisters possess a strange identity, that one of the sisters in the past had run away from a blind father, that Mary's past is shadowed in obscurity and desperation. The plot thickens like blood, and you rush down to the morgue in hopes of a corpse, and all you find is . . . but enough. I have told enough.

If, however, you are a detective-historian of disillusion and craft you will guess the whole affair as I did on page 71, and then keep on hoping that you are wrong. Only you won't be wrong.

I much prefer imagined adventures of the Secret Service to Major Russell's "True Adventures of the Secret Service." These adventures may be true, but they aren't interesting. They are the stuff wherefrom literature is spun, but they aren't literature. Better fifty stories of the international sleuth Yorke Norroy in the old "Popular Magazine" (fondest memory of my childhood!) than these sober directories about train robbers, wine swindlers, stolen passports, cocaine smugglers and underground railroads of the Great War. As history and sociology "True Adventures of Secret Service" shows us how our lives were preserved from spies. As inducements to blood-curdling they leave one impressed and rather sleepy.

A. Donald Douglas.

* * *

CRIME UPON CRIME

The Four Stragglers. By Frank L. Packard. Doran.

The Copper Box. By J. S. Fletcher. Doran.

If you have blood prepare to curdle it now in the nether world of crime. Prepare to meet but not to shake hands with Shadow Varne. Get busy, in fact, with the horrendous adventures of Mr. Packard's latest display of demonology. In his earlier fables you have shrunk back appalled from the Rat, the Mope, the Bat and other diversified zoology of rips, who gash in the night. In Shadow Varne Mr. Packard is at it again and Shadow Varne is at it (five million) with a vengeance and a dozen murders done in aretic blood. Prepare to know the worst crook in Mr. Packard's private collection.

In the prologue the Four Stragglers meet first on a scarred plain in war-torn France. Three of them confess to certain horrors

(Continued on Page 19)

Rhymed Review

Ziska. By Marie Corelli. Stokes.

I have an aunt who talks of rooms
In secret tombs, all dank and smelly,
And ghosts that guard the Evil Eye
And novels by Marie Corelli.

She's told me how Lord Carnarvon
Went out upon his expedition—
He couldn't dodge Egyptian Fate,
Which proved the native superstition.

Now, Ziska shows my aunt is right
And things are quite as she has stated . . .
A mess of strange Egyptian sins

"And this," my aunt would say to me.
"Is prophecy and mystic
Of fact with fact . . . and Great King Tut
Will haunt none but the Unbelieving."

If you possess an aunt like like mine,
And you would dine with her tomorrow.
Take "Ziska" with you; quote and read
A book that she'd be glad to borrow.

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A Survey Of The Latest Books Of Fiction

(Continued from Page 18)

of peace—the pilfer of rich men's golden plate. The cockney loses his stitches and the plate when the suave Frenchman corners him, and in turn the Frenchman passes the plate to Shadow Varne, the terror of Whitechapel and points east. Varne suspects the fourth straggler of eavesdropping, shoots at him, and as the bombs burst in air looks to find him gone. Curses, gnashing of teeth and birth of tragedy.

After the war Captain Francis Newcombe joins the best London clubs, murders the best London criminologist and captures the best countryhouse's swag, aided by the cockney and the Frenchman in his emprise and high derring do. Some years agone he found Peggy Wickes selling violets, endowed her as an innocent dupe in his devious plans, sent her to America and raised her to be an orphan. In fact, he now gets her invited to the private Florida key of old man Marlin, the mad millionaire, who has converted his wealth into banknotes hidden under lock on his key. Under Locke, indeed, for young Locke, son of a sane millionaire, comes with the captain (Varne, of course) to visit Polly, Locke and Polly are the usual mere pawns in Varne's gambit, knight to queen's fifth to king's castle where the five millions (count 'em!) lie hidden at the turning of the tide.

By this time you suspect that Locke is the fourth straggler escaped from Varne's shot in France and out to get the dirty dog. You do very little except suspect the thrill and tumble into profound gurgitations of fell dread. Complications multiply into pistol shots, voices at night, hard looks, snoopering and sniping and (O, best beloved at all) a real nasty Octopus! Yes, sir, that venerable device of terror slobbers right in to fix his tentacle upon . . . but you must read the tale and fill in the proper name along the dotted line. I confess to a preference for "Jimmie Dale;" but Shadow Varne swings a mean slug.

Just now all of my too, too scant leisure devolves itself into a desperate task of keeping up with the home runs of Cy Williams, the latest non-stop hurdygurdy record under the window, and the detective output of the factory owned, operated and mortgaged by Mr. J. S. Fletcher. In five years Mr. Fletcher has vouchsafed us fifteen novels; and now in the same week he is apparently responsible for "Exterior to the Evidence" (Knopf) and "The Copper Box." (Doran).

Unlike Mr. Packard's blood-gutted histories Mr. Fletcher doesn't even give us a murder. He gives us instead young Crayu wandering into a turreted house where live pretty Madrasia Durham and her guardian, queer old Parslewe, he of a biting tongue and a copper box. First a private inquiry agent, then a crusty solicitor, then a reporter come creeping curious about the copper box with its inscription and its false bottom. Parslewe disappears, summons the young people to town where they recover the papers stolen from the box, leads the old solicitor astray, meets him again in the midlands where the secret pops out and the young people pop into marriage.

Should you want blood prints, you won't find them on the copper box. Mr. Fletcher adumbrates a mild and mellow mystery, but I exclaim, Fie upon this tepid plot! I want crime! I want some half dozen or so Scots killed me before breakfast. About Mr. Fletcher's wilderness of detective tales I feel as the younger Dumas felt about the elder Dumas. Should Mr. Fletcher say to me: "Have you read my latest story?" I should answer: "No, Mr. Fletcher; have you?"

A. Donald Douglas.

* * *

MAXWELL'S LATEST

The Day's Journey. By W. B. Maxwell. Doubleday, Page and Co.

One utters a sigh! "Such literature has its place." The authors of such show us a good deal of the "darker aspects" of life in a mild, sentimental way; but what they really prefer is to contemplate the silver lining. You know, the sort of quiet turstfulness that chuckles and wipes away a tear and grows reminiscent. Well, if you can, it is pleasant to feel your spirit patted and soothed and crooned over. Lots of people have theirs in a glow of all sorts of safe, amiable feelings after reading one of these trustful books. And after all, what lots of people do is usually the thing that matters.

Mr. Maxwell seems to have been quite sure he was going to make his novel a trustful one. I am not so sure that it is a good title for the kind of book "The Day's Journey" is. The most important journey in the book occupies not a day but two continuous lifetimes. Two middle-aged friends who have never been able to agree about anything grow old together and discover that their masculine comradeship counts for more than anything else in the whole mess of their lives. In spite of their mutual testiness the malicient elegantly sarcastic Heber cannot do without the jovial, round little Bird, who is what they call "an honest fellow," and can't open his mouth without emitting platitudes. Heber and Bird sneak off from each other and get married, at the ages of forty-five and forty-three, respectively, and then they are both astonished and don't know what to do about it. But they are quite human creatures —real persons. One does feel terribly sorry for them, if now and then a little bored with them.

In spots there is the flavor of a rather strong piece of goods, satire bitten in. But the satire, unfortunately, is hardly noticeable befacetiousness. Mr. Maxwell handles the story as if he meant it merely as an anecdote, something touching and wholesome, so that the firm strokes have an accidental quality. If he really intended it for a character study of two persons he certainly does not begin to get underneath his psychology until the latter half of the book. And by that time the characters are established as persons who must for a moment be taken seriously. Still, we don't have to forgive Mr. Maxwell anything. We can't. Such things, like the author's point of view, one must take or leave. They are his point of view. And Mr. Maxwell is more successful in creating an illusion to hold his sentimentality than the majority of popular tragi-comedian writers. He is not flagrantly sentimetal, either —the illusion, you see—so I take back a little of tragi-comedian. Only a little. It seems like a curious freak for an auther who wants to tell us that people really are nice, and mean well, to make his women characters, even minor ones, all persons of perverted morals. They might all have been stupid, or some other way unattractive, or fat, but a book in which every woman goes utterly mancrazy—one could suspect Mr. Maxwell of a grudge!

But it's a satisfactory book. Reliable, and amusing, and not always trite. The neatness of it about the edges makes it a good deal better than most of its kind. Plenty of readers will find it delightful.

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At 5.30 p.m. And 9.15 p.m.

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A story of gambled souls—the winning—and the losing.

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At 5.30 p.m. And 9.15 p.m.

CONSTANCE TALMADGE

in

"WEDDING BELLS"

She got a husband in half-a-day, a divorce in half-an-hour. But when she wanted her husband back it took her a year to find him. And then he was being married to another girl

FRIDAY 17 AUGUST

At 5.30 p.m. and 915 p.m.

M..RSHALL NIELAN

presents

"GO AND GET IT"

The most thrilling and fascinating newspaper story ever conceived by human brain.

Starring Pat O'Malley and Wesley Barry

SATURDAY 18 AUGUST

At 2.30 p.m. 5.30 p.m. And 9.15 p.m

MILDRED HARRIS

in

"THE WOMAN in his HOUSE"

A Wife to be loved—or just a woman in his house? A drama that warns "don't-care" husbands and neglected wives"

The greatest mother-love story ever told

SUNDAY 19 AUGUST

At 2.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., And 9.15 p.m.

PRISCILLA DEAN

in

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"

The Picture Magnificent

From the immortal novel by Ouida

7000 horsemen—3000 Arabs—4200 Soldiers

The Famous Oriental Ballet.

Choose the picture you love to see! Mark off the dates on your calendar. The pleasure is all yours

Admission: Box Seat $1. Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

Matinee: 70 cts., 40 cts. and 30 cts.

Details Given Of Seizure By Chinese Authorities Of C. E. R. Department

Strong Attitude Of Foreign Consuls And Line's Representatives Brings About "Back Down"

The following details regarding the seizure by the Chinese authorities in Harbin of the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway are given in the August 2 and 3 issues of the Russian Daily News, published in the Manchurian city.

It was late in the night of Monday, July 30, when the foreign consuls first got wind of the fact that the Chinese authorities were about to seize the Land Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

It was learned that everything had been prepared and that the press had been approached and told not to do anything in the matter. The officials themselves had decided not to talk and not to make any communications about the step they were planning, their aim being to carry the thing off with a rush, taking everyone by surprise.

When, on the morning of the 31st, the foreign consuls were informed of what was about to take place, the consuls representing the four powers, France, Great Britain, Japan and the United States, who, together with China, were signatories of the Treaty of Washington, which treaty is violated by the Chinese action, held a meeting. Complaints were presented to them by M. Petithuguenin, representing the shareholders of the Railway, and by the Russian group of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and on the basis of these complaints the four consuls decided to take amicable steps by informing General Chu Ching-lan, the Chief Administrator for the Railway Zone, that the proposed course was not a wise one and that, instead of using violence, the matter should be discussed and some arrangement made.

To this General Chu replied that he could do nothing, it was orders from Makden, the question did not concern the consuls but concerned only General Chang Hsueh-liang.

The consuls then inquired where General Chang was and were told that General Chu did not know—he had gone to Fuchiatien. At that moment General Chang was with General Ostroumoff. Here also, things were carried with a high hand. To Mr. Ostroumoff the General said: "Will you hand to me the Company's title-deeds to the land it owns? If you do not, I shall take them by force tomorrow."

The Consuls proceeded to the office of Mr. Ostroumoff and before him and General Chang Huang-siang they repeated what they had told General Chu Ching-lan. General Chang replied: "I am a military man, I execute orders. I have received orders—I shall execute them."

Hereupon the consuls decided to put the Railway Company's titles to property under their seals, and at half past two in the afternoon of July 31, Messrs. Yamanouchi, Hanson, and Phillips, consuls of Japan, America, and Great Britain respectively, and M. Blondeau, the French Vice-Consul, acting in the absence of the Consul, went to the Railway Offices and affixed the seals of their respective governments on the chest containing the title deeds.

Telegrams reporting the whole affair were then despatched to Peking by the individual consuls.

Yesterday morning, August 1, General Chang Hungsiang went into the office of Mr. Gondatti, Head of the Land Department of the C. E. R. and told him to hand over his office to him, the General. Mr. Gondatti replied that he would not do so. The General said: "I shall take it then" and installed himself comfortably in Mr. Gondatti's armchair, General Ao, Chief of Staff, being with him.

General Chang announced that the office was closed for today and that he would open it tomorrow for the public.

Messrs. Petithuguenin and Buyanovsky, as well as Mr. B. V. Ostroumoff, the Manager, went to General Chu to protest against the action. The Russian group of the Board of Directors also protested.

This morning General Chang will open the office of the Land Department.

At eleven o'clock a meeting, not only of the consuls representing the Washington signatory powers, but of the whole consular body, will take place to study the whole situation brought about by the violation of the Washington Conference decision to the effect that the status quo of the Chinese Eastern Railway be maintained.

Yesterday it was the interests of the Railway Company that were taken into consideration. Today it is a question of the interests of the foreign powers.

It is learned that the local branches of foreign banks have protested to their respective consuls and to the head offices of their banks in connection with the seizure of the Land Department.

In spite of the injunctions received from the authorities to print nothing concerning the question of the Land Department, the local Russian newspapers have ignored the orders and continue to print all the news of it. They base their action on the fact that there is no Chinese law forbidding the press to publish news of the doings of the authorities, and that the police authorities have no right to issue orders throttling the press.

It became evident last night that the Chinese authorities felt that they had gone too far and that explanations were necessary, one might almost say excuses.

General Chang Huan-siang went Wednesday evening to Mr. Yamanouchi, the Japanese Consul and told him that the Chinese position seemed to be misunderstood. He endeavored to make it clear and asked that the consuls aid them in finding some kind of an agreement.

General Weng called on the American Consul, Mr. Hanson, with a similar mission, while the Tao-In, or Commissioner for Foreign Affairs saw M. Lepissier, the French Consul.

Each of these interviews consumed something like two hours, the endeavor on the part of the Chinese officials being evidently to learn the impression which had been made upon the consuls and to find out whether they were determined to resist, and at the same time give the consuls to understand that perhaps some arrangement could be arrived at.

Mr. Yamanouchi pointed out to General Chang that since it was he who had played the part of a military man, and had taken the active measures, it was for him to make his explanations to the other consuls of the four powers interested, as well.

This advice General Chang accepted, and a meeting, with them was arranged for ten o'clock yesterday morning at the Japanese Consul's residence.

At this meeting General Chang set forth for about an hour the complaints of the Chinese against the Russians, and nothing else. He recounted Dr. C. C. Wang's strife with Mr. Ostroumoff, dwelt upon the friction between the Russian and Chinese Directors, harped on how the Rusian and Chinese departments of the Railway clashed, and went back into the history of the crimes committed against the Chinese by the Russians.

Finally his hearers pointed out that all this was past history and that they had come to talk about the land question. With this the General eagerly concurred, that being what he wanted himself and he would begin.

Folowed another lengthy attack against the Russians, until finally it was time for the consular meeting, which had been set for eleven o'clock, so it was arranged with General Chang for another meeting at three o'clock.

This meeting was not of the four consuls interested in the land question, but was a meeting of the whole consular corps, and was devoted to the question of taxes. No information has been given out with regard to what was done in this meeting, but there is reason to believe that the consuls are of one mind that it is necessary to refuse to pay the taxes.

At three o'clock the conversation with General Chang was resumed. The General here set forth all the complaints that he had against the policy of the Railway Company. He referred to Article VI of the convention between the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Chinese Government, of October 2, 1920, and said that if the Company, instead of limiting itself to its work, that of a private transportation company, occupied itself with politics, it would warrant the Chinese Government in taking such restrictive measures as it deemed necessary.

General Chang asserts that the Company has played politics against the poor Chinese and that the authorities are justified in taking measures.

He declared that the Company has lands which are absolutely necessary to its exploitation and agreed to leave such lands to the Company.

He intended, however, to take back all the land not strictly needed.

To this the consuls pointed out that he should have complained to the Railway Board, instead of acting himself as plaintiff and judge at the same time.

They pointed out that the Chinese Government had obligated itself formally to respect the Russian concessions and make no changes in them.

General Chang, it was pointed out, before making a change of this important nature, should have first obtained the consent of the Chinese Government.

He should have thought of what would become of the foreign interests involved.

The Chinese Government had promised that the foreign interests would be respected and if they were in danger of detriment, steps would be taken with the interested legations. Had they been consulted?

General Chang's reply was to the effect that diplomacy was not his profession, that, however, in a general sense, there would be no change made in the normal working of the Land Department and he would discuss with the parties interested, namely the Railway and the Bank, the means of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement.

The consuls maintained their stand that nothing should be changed and that the view of the governments should be awaited.

The meeting closed with reciprocal promises of mutual assistance in terminating as soon as possible the present crisis and the damage caused to the operation of the Railway.

To the General's statement that the deferred changes would be made later, the consuls insisted that they would not permit this and would await news from the legations.

It is evidently their policy to gain time for the moment, to permit the intervention of Peking.

It was learned on reliable authority late last night that the Soviet Government is heartily in accord with the actions of the foreign consuls and has itself joined them in making a strong protest at Peking in defense of the property of the Russian people.

The Chinese Land Department was being organized yesterday in the offices of General Chu Ching-lan, the Chief Administrator.

Meantime Mr. Gondatti was in his office in the Land Department of the Railway transacting the usual business.

It is generally believed that the actions taken were entirely at the initiative of the provincial authorities and without the knowledge of Peking.

It is learned that a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking was held on Wednesday at which the action of the Harbin consuls was approved.

Business and industrial circles are alarmed, it being felt that the attempt of the Chinese authorities to exert pressure on the Railway will seriously hamper its operation and this will have disastrous effects on local business and especially those firms which are working in close touch with the Railway, as the whole business life of this region is bound up with the proper functioning of the Railway.

Business circles in Fuchiatien who have long had business relations with the Railway, are dissatisfied and consider the whole affair a military adventure. In their opinion the Railway will, in the hands of Chinese officials, quickly adopt a policy of progressive increase of all sorts of taxes not all of which will accrue to the financial benefit of the Railway alone, but which will certainly work infinite harm to business.

In the early afternoon some twenty to twenty-five persons representing the Fuchiatien Commercial Club came to the Railway Office for the purpose of presenting to General Chang Huan-siang their congratulations on the occasion of the transfer of the lands of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Chinese Staff.

This demonstration is said to have been staged for effect and was not a spontaneous action and did not meet with the approval of the Chinese business classes.

NEWS CENSORED

The efforts of the local officials to prevent the Russian press from printing news which might throw an unfavorable light on their actions in connection with the seizure of the Land Department of the Railway, have finally resulted in most of the Russian papers deciding to give no information whatever on the topic.

On Wednesday evening instructions were given by the police authorities to the effect that all news on the withdrawal of the Land Department from the Chinese Eastern Railway must be submitted to the police for preliminary censorship before printing, and furthermore that articles in the nature of criticism should not be printed at all.

These orders were transmitted to the various newspaper offices verbally by police officials. When the latter requested that the communication be made in writing, this was refused.

At a critical time like this, when the whole Russian people, to say nothing of the foreigners, is felt, make a very bad impression are watching with interest for the outcome of this sudden action of the Chinese authorities, the editors of the Russian far-reaching import on the part of papers of Harbin have therefore decided to refrain from publishing all the news in full and to attempt to stop the press from receive in connection with the giving all the news which they have voice their opinions on it, will, it is felt, present situation.

Commissioners To U. S. From Philippines

Hon Isauro Gabaldon & Pedro Guevara, mrs.

HON. Isauro Gabaldon has just been re-elected by the Philippine Legislature for another three-year term as one of the two resident Commissioners to the United States. He is Senior Commissioner, while Senator Pedro Guevara has been elected Junior Commissioner.

LADY IN AUSTRALIA

Tells How She Drove Out The Poisons of Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is in the blood, therefore it is useless trying to cure it by rubbing ointments or liniments on the skin. Mrs. W. Douglas, of Brunswick Road, Albany, Western Australia, proved this for herself a while ago, and at the same time found—as thousands of other rheumatic sufferers have done—that tonic treatment through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the right treatment.

"Following a chill rheumatism set in in my left side, in the arm and leg," said Mrs. Douglas, "and in a short time I felt twinges in my whole system. I had the attack altogether for ten weeks, and for six weeks was in bed with it, suffering cruel pain. The skin was red and shiny and the joints were swollen; I could not hold anything in my left hand.

"I had lotions and liniments hoping that they would cure me, but they did not. I also had massage and hot flannels, but this treatment did little good. Some years before when I was badly run down I had obtained much benefit from a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so at last decided to try them again. I was in bed at the time and began with one Pill three times a day. Then gradually the burning pains and stiffness in the joints and muscles wore away. I was soon able to get up and every symptom disappeared. I now have the greatest faith in this medicine and have spoken of it far and wide."

Sold throughout the world by chemists and medicine vendors, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also obtainable post free, $1.50 per bottle $8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 69 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Supplied by All Chemists

Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale everywhere.

A STOR HOUSE SODA FOUNTAIN PERFECT SERVICE

Anglo-Chinese Commercial Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Hongkong (Companies) Ordinance and the China (Companies) Order in Council)

Registered Offices:
Ing Wo, Nantai,
FOOCHOW

The above-named Company is issuing a Prospectus dated the 25th day of July, 1923, a copy of which has been filed with the Registrar of Companies inviting subscriptions at par for 45,000 Ordinary Shares of Foochow $5. each and 10,000 Preference Shares of Foochow $5. each.

Full Prospectus (upon the terms of which application will *alone* be received) and forms of application may be obtained locally from the Company's Broker, A. E. Stewart, Esq., Member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, and The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

This notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares.

J. W. ODELL,
Secretary.

DATED 25th July, 1923. 60785

NEW REVERSIBLE SUMMER WASHING TIES
From America

MACBETH, GRAY & Co.
TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS
The Only House In Shanghai Devoted Exclusively To Men's Requirements
22 NANKING ROAD Tel. C. 4247

HIRE CARS
WESTERN STATION Phone West {3533 3534
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QUICK & EFFICIENT SERVICE
Great Nothern Garage Co. Asiatic Motors Inc., *General Managers.*

POWDER COMPACTS
Most popular compacts sold. smooth, fragrant, lasting, various tints. The Rouge imparts an enchanting natural blush to the cheeks.
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR MAVIS

PARIS VIVAUDOU NEW YORK

AT THE
PALACE HOTEL SNACK COUNTER
(MEN ONLY)
Open 7 a.m. to midnight
Good Food—Prompt Service—Reasonable Prices

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
SAVOY HOTEL
MODERATE RATES
A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

Going Abroad?
Student or business man, whether you go abroad, or are making just a vacation trip—you can save 2/3 of the price of your suits by getting them made by
THE W. W. AHANA CO
TAILORS TO THE DISCRIMINATING
120a Szechuen Road Y.M.C.A. Building Phone: Cent. 2512

A REMINDER
SPECIAL TEA DANSANT THIS AFTERNOON
AT
THE ST. GEORGE'S CAFE
"Coolest Dance Floor in Shanghai"
217 Bubbling Well Road
Phone West 2279
Excellent Dinner Program
SEE THE KUROVSKY TWINS
L. HEYER,
Manager

D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY SWITZERLAND
PETER'S THE ORIGINAL MILK CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR YOUR BABY
The NATURAL-MILK Food

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3177

POLITICAL MEETINGS

NOTICE is hereby given that no meeting, parade, demonstration, or party of a political nature is allowed within the Settlement, without special permission of the Council first had and obtained.

Any person or persons wishing to convene such meeting, parade demonstration, or party of a political nature, shall apply for the necessary permission at least forty-eight hours in advance to the Commissioner of Police stating the object of the meeting and giving full information as to the attendance and subjects to be discussed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 2, 1923.
61029 A 14

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3181

SILVER LOAN 1923
ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR Tls. 1,000,000 AT PAR
Rate of Interest 6 per cent. per annum.

Under the authority of Resolution V, passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 18, 1923, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the Silver Loan of 1923.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

The debentures will be issued at par, and will be redeemed under the operation of a Sinking Fund on December 31, 1953, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on December 31, 1933, or on any subsequent date, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and the public press of Shanghai.

In the event of any partial redemption of the loan, the numbers of debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 5,000, Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500, Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, Administration Building, Hankow Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 13, 1923.
61119 A 15

TRY OUR SERVICES:

leave your Hat with us wear-begrimed and old, and we will send it to you in a couple of days thoroughly renovated and ALMOST New. You'll be surprised. Ring up North-527 or send your hat by chit book to me

V. D. Alobog, Manager
"LA UNION"—Hat Renovators
3206 Haining Road
59716

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that on or about the end of August, 1923, an artistic magazine will be published under the name of THE ART MAGAZINE
Which magazine will be distributed free of charge. 61098 A 12

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

La Generale Soies has been removed from 6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road to 6 Szechuen Road.
61042 A 12

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund
For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD.
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54302

In The United States Court For China

In re Last Will and Testament of THEOPHIL EDMUND WINTER, Deceased. | Cause No. 2287 | Estate No. 521 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Theophil Edmund Winter, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before January 29, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

HORACE R. LEQUEAR,
Administrator,
Yochow City,
Hunan, China
July 29, 1923. 60788

In the United States Court for China

In re Last Will and Testament of HARRISON KING WRIGHT, Deceased | Cause No. 2298 | Estate No. 525 | NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Harrison King Wright, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before February 2, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

EDWINA W. WRIGHT,
Executrix.
1-C, Darroch Road,
Shanghai, China
August 5, 1923. 60976

Nanyang Trading Company, Limited.

(In liquidation)

In pursuance to a Resolution passed at a Shareholders Meeting held on the 10th June, 1923, the above Company is being wound up and in pursuance to a further resolution passed at the same meeting the undersigned was elected Liquidator to carry out the liquidation.

All Creditors are required to send to the undersigned their names, addresses and particulars of their debts and claims on or before the 12th, November, 1923, after which date no further claims shall be admitted.

All debts due to the above Company should be paid to the undersigned forthwith, and debtors are warned not to pay their debts to any person or persons, other than the undersigned.

CHANG NIEH-YUN.
25, Jinkee Road.
Shanghai, 11th August, 1923.
61122

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S.N. Co.'s Steamer Teh Hsing, Capt. T. S. Chia, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 14th August, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company, No. 1B Hankow Road. Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.
61123 A 14

Dr. I. Marcovici

Wishes to announce his return to Shanghai and has resumed his practice at 6-A Hongkong Road. Hours:—11-12 3-5. Tel. C. 986.
61074 A 16

Native Bank Order Lost

We hereby notify the public that one native Bank order No. 6667 drawn on the Chue Kong Native bank due on August 18th 1923, for Tls. 917.28. has been lost. and has been registered as null and void. All banks and the public are warned against accepting or cashing if the said native bank order is presented.

COLLIER & STEPHENSON
Shanghai.
61086 A 12

GARNER QUELCH & CO.
Sole Importers
Tel. C. 2021

"S.S. Independence" from New York

The following cargo, viz:
1 CS. CHINESE CURIOS EX S.S. "INDEPENDENCE" FROM NEW YORK
MARKED: A. ETTINGER
% AMERICAN POST OFFICE
SHANGHAI
has been stored in Bonded Godown for a period of over one year, and in order to comply with Customs Regulations, the above will be disposed of at Public Auction if delivery is not taken and all charges paid on or before August 20th, 1923.

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
Agents, Admiral Oriental Line
61044 A 18

FREDERICK'S

KWANG TUNG STREET OFF JUKONG ROAD

2 Minutes from Range Road. Large, airy, comfortable, moderate priced rooms in quiet location.

Our specially prepared home-made sausages and other tasty home dishes are too well known to need recommendation. Come and enjoy real home cooking.
57738 A

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by appointment
HELEN VORONOFF
11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Tel. C. 5013
Room No. 5. (2nd Floor)
(Above Messrs. Algar & Co.)
60487

To Serve Our Customers

residing in the Hongkew District, we are opening a store of imported table delicacies, groceries and wines at No. 1 Woosung Road corner Soochow Road, a block away from the Astor House, on August 15th.

I. SHAININ & CO.
"The Home of Delicacies"
61040

Lingson Trading Co.

45 Szechuen Road
Shanghai.

We beg to announce that we have opened an export office and shall be glad to accept orders for all kind of filet laces, filet tableware, linen embroideries and other China hand embroidered products. We have large stocks on hand.
60951

NEPTUNE.

Do you require qualified and guaranteed servants for your office, house or hotel? If so write to Servants' Registry Office, No. 39 Szechuen Road. Communicate with us in English, French, German. C. 1180
60812 A 28

DOCTOR HELFENSTEIN, M.D.

Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foo Building), Tel. C. 7032, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N 2554.

SYSTEM UP-TO-DATE

O, isn't it great to be "up-to-date"
And live in this year of grace,
With a system and place for everything,
And nobody knows the place.

We've an index card for each thing do do,
And everything under the sun.
It takes so long to fill out the cards,
We never get anything done.

We've loose leaf ledgers for savin; time,
The Lord knows what they cost,
When half our time is spent each day
Hunting for le ves that are lost.

Stenogr phers who spell likell
And make us swear and cuss,
When we are not dictating to them,
They are dictating to us.

And system this—and system that,
(We'll so n have system legs)
I dreamt last night that I made a meal
Of system ham and eggs.

O, isn't it great to be "up-to-date"
And know in this year of grace
With "KARDEX" we can easily keep
The lead in the System race.

KARDEX
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
Agents for China
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

JAVA SEAAND FIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.

SHANGHAI 3 EZRA ROAD
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861
FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
A. KOOYMAN,
Manager,
Phone, Central:
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FOR SALE

6 Mow of land on Yu Yuen Road.. Road frontage.
Price reasonable.
App'y
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
CHINA IMPORT & EXPORT CO.
96 Szechuen Road Phone C. 3356
60672

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each (issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

DR. F. FRANEK, M. D.

Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
Tel. C. 851.

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY
Specialist in female diseases, internal diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Hours from 3 to 5 p.m. except Saturday and holidays. 14 Kiuklang Road, Ezra Building.
Tel. C. 434

E. BUSCH

ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR, Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.
9095 A 25

DR. R. HOLPER, M. D.

French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
55641

A Special Appeal on Behalf of Baby

Decide to use the "Allenburys" Foods. By so doing the many serious ailments which follow the use of unsuitable food will be avoided, and Baby will be equipped with Sound health and Strength.

The Method of Simplicity and Certainty.

Write for Free booklet "Infant Feeding and Management" 64 pages of valuable information for every mother.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
SHANGHAI.

PROF. I.K. SETO, Prop.

Turkish bath and massage establishment. Up-to-date American and Oriental meals.
Open 9 a.m. 11 p.m. 10 Seward Road Tel. N. 3253.
2 blocks from Astor House.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ASSIST PROF. DR. K. PANEK, M.D., begs to announce, that he has removed his office rooms on 1st of August to Ward Building, 124 Szechuen Road, next to Navy Y.M.C.A. Phone C. 1129.
60533 A 16

Order from Your Bookseller
THE CHINA YEAR BOOK
923
EDITED BY
H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
PRICE $12.50
An Encylopaedia of Information Regarding China
T. F. 153

Cabinet of Face Massage and Manicure

Has removed from 573 Nanking Road to 170B Bubbling Well Road. Tel. W. 2828.
60543 A 16

Rebrowning Firearms
by cold process
satisfaction guaranteed
P. J. Braga
14a Darroch Road.
60575

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor

Hongkew Park

Tuesday, August 14, at 9.15 p.m.
Municipal Orchestra
Open-Air Concert
Chairs at 30 Cents each
For Programme:—
See Page No. 4
61112 A 12

Robbins & Myers Fan

STOCKS CARRIED
BY
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
8 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai 60961 A 5

"Sweets for the Sweet"

Opening Tuesday, August 14th,
New Carlton Building, No. 4 Shop
50, Bubbling Well Road

Choicest Confectionery,
High Class Cakes and Pastries,
Delicious Ice Cream,
Superb Chocolates in Large Variety.

Under Foreign Supervision

"Sweets for the Sweet"
61114

Come and Inspect our
Bath Towels and Bath Robes.

Bath robe prices ranging from $3 to $10 each. Bath Towel prices ranging from $5.50 to $44 per dozen. Our materials are absolutely of the best, and prices are cheaper by 50% in comparison with other goods of the same quality obtainable elsewhere.

SEAN YOU ZOO & CO., LTD.
P425, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7485.
59171

5-Roomed Houses
4-Roomed Flats

From Tls. 60 to Tls. 80 per month

All modern conveniences, Garden, Tennis Lawns, Swimming Pool, Club House, Refrigerating Plant and Ice Supply, Butcher, Baker, Grocer and other shops. *Conveyance:* Private motor omnibuses, constant service. 25 minutes from Bund. Motor cars 20 minutes.

Apply in person to
THE HUNGJAO GARDEN VILLAGE, LD.
Town Office: 44 Szechuen Road, Ground Floor.
(Written applications will not be entertained).

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853

Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,800,000
Reserve Liabilities £3,000,000

Head Office.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Court of Directors
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner Chairman.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M.P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City and Midland Bank Limited.
Westminster Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The Nation Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Alor Star	Haiphong	Peking
(Kedah)	Hongkong	Penang
Amritsar	Hoilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Samarang
Calcutta	Kobe	Seremban
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Madras	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Zamboanga	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

C. J. SCOTT,
5Mmmm Manager

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger S. A.

Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

	Frs.
Capital (subscribed)	[illegible]
Capital (paid up)	[illegible]
Reserves	[illegible]

Head office: Brussels.
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.

Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, HUNGARIA, ITALY (TYROL), YUGOSLAVIA, POLAND and RUMANIA
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
BANQUE FRANCO-BELGE DE BULGARIE S. A., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.

Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

A. DONNAY,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. .....
Paid Capital U. S. .....

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches:
HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local, Taels, $, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Hoilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Majacca	Sungei Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Moji	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 6 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kuping the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 5 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpment du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st. 1915)

Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President: Mr. Chien Yung-ming.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager,
S. Y. Yuen, Sub-Manager,

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.

Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.

Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.

The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.

Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd

Incorporated 1912.

Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000.0
Capital Paid-up .....£1,066,520.0.
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.0

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,00

Head office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling, Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.0(
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.0(
Reserve Fund (1-6-20)	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hancomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations: grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,980
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Saving Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
14 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,033,845.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江實業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$300,000.00
Undivided Profits	$120,000.90

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI MING,
General Manager

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars	4,800,00(
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,00[illegible]
Paid up Capital	Silver $1,200,00
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,00(
Reserves	Silver $[illegible]0,00

Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies, terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.

Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI. No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.

C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU,
General Managers.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on Aug. 7, 1923.

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	,,	18-30
Pork	,,	30-40
Veal	,,	24-35

Fish

Bream	per lb.	40-50
Cod	,,	15-20
Mandarin	,,	40-50
Mackerel	,,	20-25
Pomfret	,,	15-26
Salmon	,,	20-25
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-20
Whitebait	,,	20-25

Game Poultry and Eggs

Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	30-35
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Geese	each	70-$1.00
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	none
Snipe	,,	none
Teal	,,	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	,,	none
Duck	,,	60-90
Wild Pigeon	,,	none

Fruit

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	10-15
Banana	,,	7-8
Chestnuts	,,	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20
Lemons	,,	9-10
Lichees	per lb.	none
Oranges	,,	$1.00-$1.20
Praches	per lb.	10-15
Mangoes	each	none
Melons	,,	40-50
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Persimmons	per lb.	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	10-14
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pineapples	,,	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	,,	7-8

Vegetables

Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Beetroot	per bunch	1-3

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5820 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Ear, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
(Established 1915)

Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road
Hongkew Office: 15 N. Szechuen Road

Branches and agencies in principal cities throughout China Correspondents in Europe, United States of America, Japan, Hawaiian Islands, Manila, Straits Settlement and Australia. All kinds of banking business transacted.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager

Telephones C. 4522-4
Cable Address "Comsavbank"

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$250,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615, Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE
EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits.... U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Northwestern National Bank, Portland, Ore.
Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Amer. Sav. Bk. and Trust Co., Seattle.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946, & 7947

6 Kiukiang Road
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold

A. E. SCHUMACHER
Manager

東方商業銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .. $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000

Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank.
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

T. C. WAI,
Manager.

36 Kiangse Road

Bread Beans	per lb.	5-7
Cabbages	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	,,	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	5-6
French Beans	,,	10-12
Peas	,,	none
Tomatoes	,,	8-10

Grain and Flour

Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Barley	,,	$4.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$13.60

Milk

Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	,,	$0.25

Fuel

Fire Wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	,,	17.25

R. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels Due

Africa Maru, *Hongkong*	Aug. 20
A. Voegler, *Hamburg*	Aug. 15
Agamemnon, *New York*	Aug. 13
Chambord, *Yokohama*	Aug. 15
Chikugo Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug. 13
Chihli, *Hongkong*	Aug. 16
Chungking, *Hankow*	Aug. 16
Dongola, *London*	Aug. 14
Ecbeck, *New York*	Aug. 17
E. of Australia, *Vancouver*	Aug. 13
Eurybates, *New York*	Aug. 15
E. of Russia, *Hongkong*	Aug. 12
Fausang, *Tientsin*	Aug. 14
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	Aug. 15
Glenshane, *London*	Aug. 20
Goettingen, *Japan*	Aug. 14
Hakone Maru, *Yokohoma*	Aug. 16
Hawaii Maru, *U. S. A.*	Aug. 18
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	Aug. 14
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	Aug. 12
Japan, *Gothenburg*	Aug. 14
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	Aug. 12
Hsin Ningshao *Pootoo*	Aug. 13
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	Aug. 14
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	Aug. 18
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	Aug. 13
Kashmir, *Yokohama*	Aug. 15
Kiangan, *Hankow*	Aug. 14
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	Aug. 13
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	Aug. 17
Kutwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 15
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	Aug. 15
Kungwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Kwangping, *Chinkiangtao*	Aug. 13
Lyons Maru, *Europe*	Aug. 13
Loksang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 12
Loongwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 16
Ludwigshafen, *Hamburg*	Aug. 15
Luenho, *Hankow*	Aug. 18
Lycaon, *Liverpool*	Aug. 19
Luenyi, *Hankow*	Aug. 19
Mishima Maru, *Europe*	Aug. 18
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug. 16
Niigata Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug. 16
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	Aug. 19
Poyang, *Hankow*	Aug. 18
Pres. Cleveland, *Hongkong*	Aug. 17
Pres. Jackson, *Hongkong*	Aug. 16
Pres. Pierce, *S. Francisco*	Aug. 15
Tokko Maru, *Yokohama*	Aug. 18
Saikio Maru, *Dairen*	Aug. 19
Shinyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	Aug. 18
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	Aug. 15
Shuenking, *Hankow*	Aug. 12
Shuntion, *Tientsin*	Aug. 20
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 16
Soochow, *Hongkong*	Aug. 13
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	Aug. 13
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	Aug. 15
Tamba Maru, *Europe*	Aug. 18
Taksang, *Tsingtao*	Aug. 13
Tatung, *Hankow*	Aug. 15
Tenyo Maru, *Manila*	Aug. 16
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	Aug. 12
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	Aug. 12
Wm. Penn, *New York*	Aug. 15
Wenchow, *Hankow*	Aug. 20
West Carmona, *S. Francisco*	Aug. 13
Whangpu, *Hankow*	Aug. 13
Wosang, *Antung*	Aug. 16
Woosung, *Hankow*	Aug. 17
Yarra, *Christiania*	Aug. 17
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	Aug. 12
Yingchow, *Honokong*	Aug. 20
Yungshing, *Ningpo*	Aug. 14

Old China Coast Sailor Is Now Saving Souls

Kansas City, Missouri, by mail. —It's a far cry from the sloppy docks of tramp steamers in the China Sea, from the draggled water fronts of Far Eastern ports, to the pastorate of one of the finest churches in North Carolina.

Yet that is the romantic pathway followed through a comparatively short span of years by the Rev. Karl D. Stukenbrok, Baptist minister and delegate to the recent convention of Southern Baptists here, who developed from a swearing, swaggering sailor to a pastor of the leading church in Bryson, N. C.

Stukenbrok's life history packs more punches and unusual features than half a dozen ordinary lives. Born on the outskirts of Bremen, Germany, in 1874, he found the domination of the German Imperialists too irksome to make living under them a pleasant prospect for the future, he says.

At the age of fourteen his revolutionary utterances menaced his freedom, and rather than risk an encounter with the sort of justice meted out by the Fatherland he left the country and went to sea.

SEAMAN ON TRAMP SHIP

For two years the wide, restless sweep of the Pacific claimed him as a seaman on board one of the hundred of weather-beaten tramps plying between the Old World and the New. Landing in San Francisco when about 17, he entered the naval service of the United States and was sent to the Asiatic station.

"Contact with rough men and life of the water fronts opened my eyes to the futility of a life wherein no one considered the coming of tomorrow in the dissipation of today, and I began to question the future, to explore tomorrow, in an attempt to reach some plan whereby I could make life more than one of the common failures and tragedies to be found in the brothels and resorts of iniquitous Shanghai," he said.

"Every Sunday for the year in which my ship was lying off the shores of China, near the city of Shanghai, there came aboard a group of missionaries who struggled to instill into the minds of the men some conception of the beauty and desirability of a true Christian life. At that time I was dangerously close to being an atheist.

OBSERVED MISSIONARIES

"The fights along the slippery wharves and in the low dives of the city among the seamen of many nations, these missionaries coming aboard every Sunday and preaching the Gospel of Christ and telling us they loved us and were concerned with our future, started me thinking.

"Religion must have something to it, I thought, if it inspired these people to brave hardships, rebuffs and insults. The unselfishness and apparent sincerity of these missionaries impressed me, and there crept under my crust of cynicism and neartheism a desire to understand a little more of God, who so influenced the lives of these simple, wholehearted folk.

"From thinking about it I came to one conclusion—that the material pleasures we get from this life are but passing and insignificant in their possibilities of happiness, and that could I experience the frame of mind that caused these people to find content and happiness in ministering to the souls of men, nothing else would matter a great deal.

"FOUGHT OWN BATTLE"

"With this in mind I fought out my own battle of salvation. Nights when the cool fingers of the sea caressed the sides of our vessel and the voice of the mysterious East called out its invitation to hidden pleasures, I lay in my hammock, swaying gently to the roll of the never-resting sea, and prayed to God, and, praying, I made my peace with Him.

"At once I was fired with the flames of a divine ambition to do my part to better the lives of sea rovers who drifted from one port to another. After my honorable discharge from the navy, in 1898, I returned to China and in keeping with my ambition, opened what was known as the 'Pinel Rest' in Shanghai, where the wanderers would get a nourishing meal and a clean bed at a moderate cost. Doing this kept the men away from the vicious places of the city.

"Fights between men of different ships were common along the waterfront, and often the street in front of my little mission would resemble a battleground, resounding to the cries and curses of the fighting factions. But never, except once in the history of the 'Rest' did a fight occur within the walls of my little mission.

HE COULD FIGHT STILL

"One night, however, three British sailors entered full of the terrible liquor dispensed by the ruffians of the brothels. These men immediately began to curse in a most appalling way and, for no reason at all, began to pick an argument with several of the others who were sitting peacefully at nearby tables writing or reading."

Pointing to a scar running obliquely across his forehead, he said:

"I got this from one of them, but not before I had plastered the map of Ireland all over their faces and left them out in the street in front of the mission wondering perhaps what ship had coolided with them."

Stukenbrok, who is 48 years old, looks 30, is athletic in appearance, and no one would doubt his ability to handle three men. After seven years of religious service abroad he was taken ill and hurried back to the United States to undergo an operation. At the age of 38 he entered the Baptist seminary at Louisville, Ky., and after graduation assumed the pastorate of the First Baptist church at Bryson.

DEATH OF WIFE OF LIVING BUDDHA CAUSES PANIC

Peking, Aug. 7.—Outer Mongolia, long heralded as the land of mystery, has been thrown into somewhat of a political panic according to reports, by the death of the wife of the Living Buddha.

This report says that she was poisoned by a personal attendant at the instigation of the political parties that found her too shrewd.

Back of the poison plot, was another of her own making, Chinese advices say and she was consequently put out of the way to prevent her seizure of the spiritual throne of the Mongols and handing it down to her own heirs.

For years the Living Buddha has been blind and though revered by the Mongols, his edicts have in reality been issued by the wife, the reports say. One edict contradicted the one preceding it. Whatever party had the last conference with the wife is said to have obtained an edict meeting their requirements. Mongols, Chinese under Little Hsu, Russians under Baron Ungern and under the Soviets, all sought the power of the Living God through his wife.

At last the law of the land became so entangled, the Chinese say that a conference was called and it was decided that the removal of the woman would tend to make the law a more settled thing.

Whether the woman's death had the desired result is not known, nor is it known who is now the adviser of the Living Buddha. One report about his wife could never be denied. Whether or not she plotted against him, she was always at his side.

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Irene Castle Praises Prince Of Wales' Steps

New York, July 30.—Irene Castle, noted dancer, returning from France on the liner Lafayette today, said the Prince of Wales' dancing has improved greatly.

"He is a splendid fellow," she said.

The fair Irene also announced that notwithstanding cables received here stating that she had received a divorce from her husband, she is still married and has not even instituted divorce proceedings.

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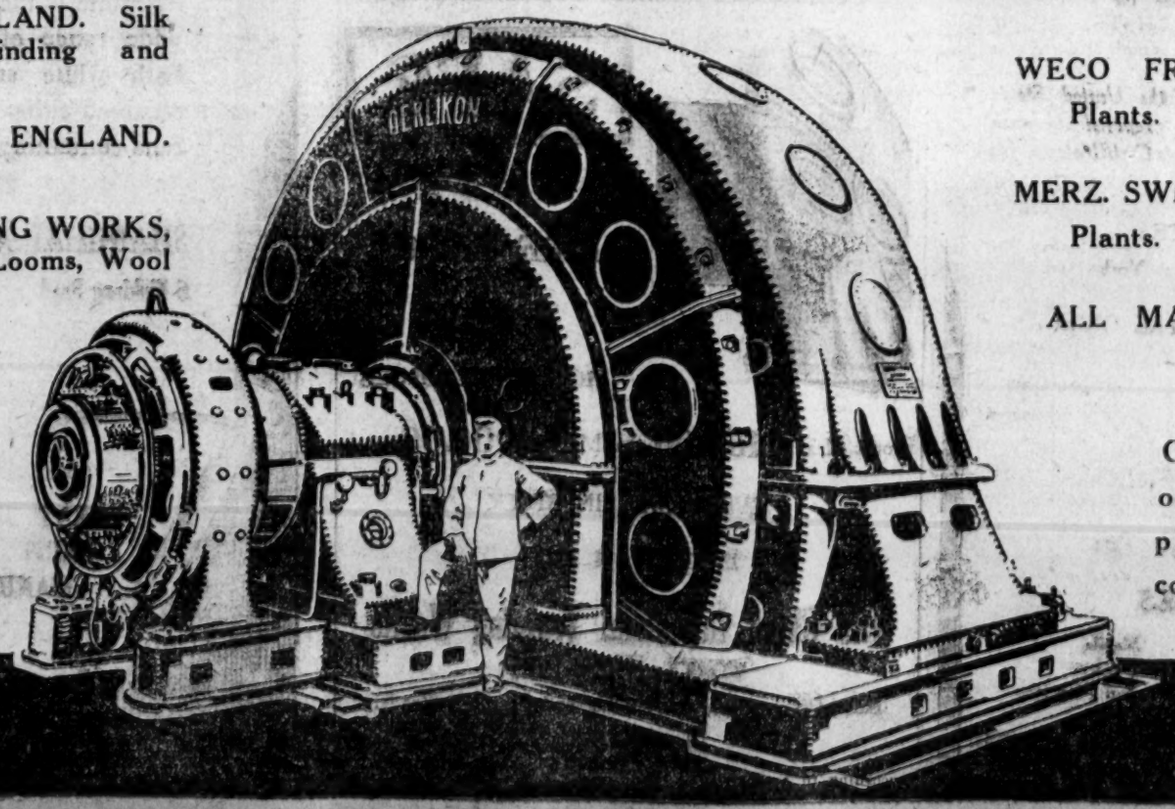

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. & S. and S. B.	H.$1110 S.
Chartered	£19||
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Canton	H.$625 B.
North China	Tls. 188
Union of Canton	H.$230 B.
Yangtsze	H.$ 27¼ B.
Far Eastern Isa.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$128 B.
Hongkong Fire	H.$475 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$159 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell"	67/6
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 79½
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 51 B.
Mining	
Kepong	Tls. 21¼
Oriental Cons.	18/-
Raub	$1½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$149
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7.15 B.
Pref.	Tls. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 197 B.
Hongkong Wharf	H.$162 Sa.
Godda and Hotels	
Thai Hotel, Ltd.	350 B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 119½ B
Darlton, Ltd.	Tls. 58 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	$. 12¼
E-wo (pref.)	Tls 110 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 6
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 82½
Industrials	
Datlor Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$208 Sa.
Green Island	$29.40 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 29¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Thai Sumatra	Tls. 96 B.
Stores	
Ball and Butts	$6% B.
Dewsiys	$4.50
Lane Crawford	$102 B.
Boutrie	$55 B.
Faison	H.$20¾ B.
Weeks	$18
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 7¼ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.57½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.70 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 23 B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 1.12½
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1.27½ B
Chemor United	Tls. 1.17½ B
Chompedak	Tls. 7.10 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2
Consolidated	Tls. 2.90 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 11¼ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 13¾ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 11½ B.
Karas	Tls. 7 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.35 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.30 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 15½ B.
Padang	Tls. 6.60 B.
Pengkalan Iurian	Tls. 1.30 B.
Permata	Tls. 3¼ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Semagagas	Tls. 0.95 B.
Sookoes	Tls. 1¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1¼ B.
S'hai Kiebang	Tls. 0.75 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 4.90 B.
	Old 9½ B.
	New 9 B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.55 B.
Sungala	Tls. 10 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3¾ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0.80
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.77½
Taiping	Tls. 0.87½ B
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.55 B.
Tebong	Tls. 3.65 B.
Tiangbee	
Miscellaneous	
C. L. & B. Lumber	Tls. 825
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 155
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 39 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 71 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 171¾

B. Sellers. Sa. Sales. n. Buyers

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	93.50	93.50
5th Year 6%	56.40	56.50
7th Year 6%	45.50	45.50
9th Year 6%	67.10	68.00
6% Consolidated	50.00	50.40
7% Consolidated	57.50	57.60
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	24.90	25.30

For a Weak Stomach
As a general rule all you need to do is to adopt a diet suited to your age and occupation and to keep your bowels regular. When you feel that you have eaten too much and when constipated, take one of Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale everywhere.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, August 11, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate	72.2
Native Interest	.02
Copper Cash	248.500
Bar Silver	.31
Shanghai Gold Bar	339
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	80.45
London—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0½
Demand	3/0⅝
New York—	
Telegraphic Transfer	69½
Demand	69¾

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Open quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/0½
London (Demand)	3/0⅝
London 4 m-s	3/0¾
India (T.T.)	226¾
France (T.T.)	1225
America (T.T.)	69½
Hongkong (T.T.)	74¾
Japan (T.T.)	70½
Batavia (T.T.)	182¼
Straits (T.T.)	77

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/1¾
London 4 m-s Docts	3/2
London 6 m-s Credits	3/2¼
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1275
America 4 m-s L/c	72
Docs	72½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70¼ = Tls. 142.35
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $196.62

Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1 = Tls. 6.49
@ exch. 72.4 = Mex. $8.96

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR AUGUST

Hk. Tls. 5.86	@ 3/0⅝	£1
Hk. Tls. 1.28	@ 70	Gold $1
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1183	Fr. 13.18
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Marks —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 70¼	Yen 1.59
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 226½	Rupees 2.52
Hk. Tls. 1	@ —	Roubles —
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50
Hk. Tls. 1	@ 15.62	Ital. Lire 17.41

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America	69½
Demand buying on America	70¼
Demand selling on London	3/0⅛
Demand buying on London	3/1

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANK'S BUYING RATE

Roubles 500,000	Tls. 100
Roubles 100	Mex. $0.03

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.95	= 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.74	= 1 Tael
Marks 750:000	= 1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations

It. Lire 106.90	= 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 23.40	= 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 133.20	= 100 Fr. Francs

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Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

August 11, 1923

Spot bar silver was up ⅛d. and forward ⅛d. in London yesterday. As it was holiday in New York yesterday no advices have been received from there.

Our official Sterling rate here today was raised to 3s. 0½d., the Gold Dollar rate to 69½, the Yen rate dropped to 70½ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market in the early part of the morning was inclined to be firm with speculators sellers but eased off somewhat later in the day.

At one time there were sellers of Sterling at 3s. 0 11/16d. for August, 3s. 0 5/8d. for September and 3s. 0 9/16d. for October. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 69⅞ for near and forward deliveries and of Yen at 69⅞.

However at the close there were buyers of all currencies at these rates with, however, sellers a fraction lower.

Banks were quoting 3s. 1 1/16d., 74¼ and 1265 for Sterling, Gold Dollar and Franc bills respectively.

India bought silver in London yesterday and the market there is reported as steady.

Shanghai Shorebrokers Association
Business Days

Shanghai, August 11, 1923
UNOFFICIAL
August 10

Chempedak	Tls. 7.00

August 11

Padangs	Tls. 6.75
Telephones	Tls. 71.50
Chemors	Tls. 1.18, 1.20
S'hai Malay (Ord.)	Tls. 5.00
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.75

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BRANCHES

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Yokohama	Canton	Hankow
Peking	Tientsin	San Francisco

Cotton Growing In Australia

Calliungal Station, Queensland, has been sold to a group of Sydney business men, whose object is to subdivide the property into farms suitable for cotton and mixed grazing. A company is being formed under the title of Calliungal-Dawson Valley Estates Limited. The representative of a syndicate of Victorian farmers who have been attracted by the prospects of cotton-growing in Queensland, stated in Brisbane that he had obtained options over 23,000 acres of land in the Rockhampton district, which it war proposed to divide into 150 farms, approximately of 150 acres each.

It was considered that a farmer could utilise 25 to 50 acres for cotton cultivation, and run a dairy herd on the balance. The farms, after the necessary cleaning has been done, should not cost more than £6 to £8 per acre, according to quality and location. With 25 acres under cotton estimated to produce £15 an acre, a farmer would obtain £375 a year. It is expected that within two or three years the whole of the Rockhampton district will be devoted to cotton-growing in conjunction with dairying.

Captain Johnson, who has had experience in Queensland as a cotton grower, supports the view of Mr. Compton Woods that the north-west of Australia will rival Queensland in cotton production. This authority is of the opinion that if the industry is properly handled and encouraged by the Western Australian Government it will some day export more cotton than wool.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, August 11, 1923.
OFFICIAL

Kadah	Tls. 1.37½
Ziangbes	Tls. 3.70
Senawangs	Tls. 1.27½
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 1.30

UNOFFICIAL

Langkats Comb.	Tls. 31.00 Sept.
	Tls. 30.75 Sept.

Paper Making In Australia

Australia imports at present about 100,000 tons of paper and pulp per annum. This is manufactured mainly from spruce, hemlock, fir, and poplar, and is imported from Canada and Scandinavia. The Australian Institute of Science and Industry has ascertained that by a suitable process paper pulp of good quality can be economically produced from Australian hardwoods, so far as the technical procedure is concerned. This Institute has made paper with 60 percent of hardwood pulp, the Australian Paper Mills affording the necessary assistance. This paper is of excellent quality as regards color, strength, and suitability for printing purposes. The eucalypts which have given satisfactory results are: Blackbutt and coast ask (New South Wales) mountain ash, woolygutt, and silverstop (Victoria) karri (Western Australia), and stringybark, gumtop, swamp gum and bluegum (Tasmania). They are much better in every way than the commonly used poplar of America. The papers which can be produced as a result of the institute's investigations are high grade printing, typewriting, and envelope papers. For newspapers the paper used consists of about 80 percent mechanical pulp and 20 percent sulphite. The institute has made a beginning with laboratory investigations, on a mechanical pulp from Australian trees. The newsprint industry, if commenced in Australia, would have to be established on a comparatively large scale.

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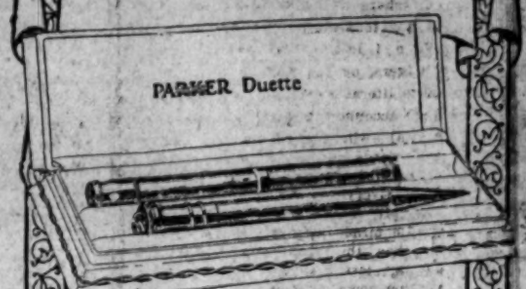

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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER

The Story Of A Book

Adventures Of A Manuscript From Author To Reader Told By Publisher

BY WALTER h. PAGE
(Late Ambassador to Great Britain)

The wonder is (and in my mind it grows every year) how the publishers of books make enough money to keep their shops going. When I look at my own ledgers (ledgers, by the way, is become a mere literary word, for we now all keep accounts on cards and not in books)—whenever I look at my own cards and see a profit, I am astonished as much as I am gratified. Every other publisher in America, if he have a normal and simple mind such as fits the calling, has the same emotion. Let me say, lest I appear "simple" in another sense, that our cards have, miraculously enough, generally shown very satisfactory profits, but the astonishment never becomes less.

See what a long series of processes, or adventures, if you will, a book must go through between the writer and the reader; every step costs money; and the utmost possible profit is small. Suppose it be a novel. "Book" means "novel" these days in "literary" circles and journals. Heaven bless our shallow gabble called "reviews." A novel comes to the publisher in fairly good English. The English doubtless is the author's, but the punctuation and capitals are the "typewriter-lady's" own. It must be read by one person; and, if that person's report have a ray of hope, it must be read by another; perhaps by a third. These "readers" cost money—alas! too little money. They are generally literary persons who have failed, and there is something pathetic about their occupation. Then, after two or three readers have reported on it, I have to read it—in our particular shop, in my shop, somebody "higher up" must read it—especially if it comes from a new writer.

Then we have to correspond with the author or have interviews with him—er. All this takes time, and the cost of this service rolls up. Somebody must next go over the manuscript to prepare it for the printer—to make sure that the heroine's name is spelt the same way all through and so forth and so forth. With the processes of manufacture I need not weary you, only I must say that a bad manuscript can be put into legible type, and that type cast into solid metal blocks ready for the press with a rapidity and cheapness that rank among the mechanical wonders of the world.

By this time the artist has appeared, if the novel is to be illustrated. Book salesmen will tell you that pictures help to sell novels, and they ought to know. But I venture to say that you haven't seen three new novels in ten years whose illustrations conveyed anything but confusion to your mind. The conventional novel marks the lowest degradation of the present-day publisher. He confess by these things that we are without character or conviction. But the artist has the benefit of the commercial doubt on his side. He has also the vanity of the author. And he gets his fee—200, 400 or 500 good dollars or more—and the publisher pays the bill. Another artist makes a design for the cover.

COST OF PREPARATION

Paper, printing, binding—all these are commonplaces, worthy of attention here only because they fill up the cost. But there are other steps in the book's journey that the public knows less about. For instance, as soon as the first chapter has been put into type and the cover made, "dummies" of the book are got ready. A "dummy" of a book is a sort of model, or sample of it. The cover is the cover that will appear on the finished novel; the title page is the novel's title page; and the first chapter is as it will be when the book is published. But the rest is blank paper. This "dummy" shows the physical size and appearance of the book.

The travelling salesmen take these dummies and begin their work. They go to all the jobbers and book dealers, explaining to them the charming qualities of this newly-discovered novelist, and taking orders for the books. By the time they come home and their advance orders are added up, the book is ready to go to press; and the publisher knows what his "first sale" will be. Meantime (not to lose the thread of my story) all this travelling and soliciting of orders have cost a good deal of money. The public has not yet seen a copy of the book nor even so much as heard of it nor of the "talented young author."

But now the machinery for publicity is put in action. Sly little literary notes about the book and the author begin to appear in the newspapers. These, too, have come from the publisher. From whom else, pray, could they come? But they mean that the publisher has to maintain a literary bureau. The man who writes these news notes and the advertisements of the book and other things about it is a man of skill, if he do his work well; and he, too, costs the publisher a good salary. When he begins to put forth advertising—how much shall he spend on his new novel by an unknown writer? How much shall you risk at Monte Carlo. Your upright man will risk nothing at Monte Carlo. I have sometimes thought that your upright publisher, if there be one, would risk nothing in advertising a new book by an unknown writer until the book began itself to show some vitality in the market.

But, to go back, as soon as the book is ready review copies, of course, are sent to the newspapers and literary journals (to appear a little later in the second-hand book shops for sale at reduced prices). All this activity requires clerks, typewriters, bookkeepers, postage money—a large office, in fact. There are many posters, circulars—there is as much machinery required to sell a book as to sell a piano or an automobile.

From the starting point, where the book was an ill-written manuscript, to the delivery of it to the bookseller, the publisher has less than 50 cents a copy to pay for this whole journey and to save something for profit if he can. Therefore, I say that publishers who do succeed are among the most astute managers of industry.

CONDITIONS MUST CHANGE

Lest I seem to "boast rather than to confess," I come back to the starting point, which was this: That the publisher's calling is not a very profitable one; not a profitable one at all except in fair weather and with a good skipper.

The truth is, publishing is too important a profession and our publishing houses are too important as institutions to be at the mercy of present conditions. The making of school books and the vending of standard old books in sets, which are useful vocations, but are not publishing proper, are now done best by firms and companies that do nothing else. Hence publishing proper—the bringing out of new books—must find a safer basis than the present conventional profit. It will find this safer basis in two ways.

The first and obvious way is to secure books that have an enormous popularity. This is the effort of nearly all the publishing houses today. If a novel reach an edition of 100,000 copies, there is a good profit in it as matters now stand. And a novel, or other book, that will be bought by 100,000 persons ought not to be sold for more than such books now fetch. But there are not enough such books to go around, and the least worthy publishing house is as likely to secure them as the most worthy. A permanent institution, therefore, cannot be built on these or on the hope of them. They are the accidents of the calling.

The other way to maintain worthy a publishing institution is to publish worthy books, to manufacture them well, to do every piece of work that is done on them or that is done for them in the most conscientious way—to keep bookmaking as a fine art, to keep book-selling a dignified profession, to keep the selection of books to publish on the high level of scholarly judgment. This done, a publisher may set his prices higher—must set his prices higher, for he does a higher and more costly service to society. Excellent and worthy of all praise as is some of the publishing work of this sort that is now done, a beginning has hardly yet been made. There is a demand, or a dormant demand can be awakened, for books that have merit (I mean new books as well as old) of better manufacture than we now often see. They must be sold for higher prices, of course.

This is the same as to say that just as a $3 shoe is made for most feet that tread this weary continent, but a $5 shoe is made for an increasing number of feet that prefer ease to economy, so we are becoming rich enough and wise enough to pay $2, or $3, or $5 for a good new book that shall have large and beautiful type, good paper, good margins, good binding—shall be a work of art in its manufacture as well as in the quality of its contents. The public gets its good books too cheap; and the reason is plain.

IMPULSE OF EDUCATION

It was only the other day that the publishers discovered the possibility of securing book after book that would run into large editions. A novel-reading democracy—a public-school democracy—is a new thing. It is an impressive thing. It made new and big markets, and we all rushed after it. Cheapness and great editions became the rage. Writers wrote for the million; publishers published for the million. Cheap books became the fashion. All very well—this wide-spread effort, this universal reading. But it has not radically changed human nature nor even the permanent foundations of the profession of publishing. We shall come back to higher and better work—some of us will at least.

Bring the subject home to yourself. What do you want for your book money? Not the latest "big seller." You may buy that to entertain you on a railway journey. But if you bring it home at all you send it away at Christmas to some country library. What you want in your own library for your book money are good books, made at least as well as the furniture in the room; and you want the new books of permanent value. You are sometimes disgusted when you look over the publishers' catalogue to find so few books of this kind.

Your publishers, too, are becoming weary of having such catalogues; and as soon as we rediscover the old truth that there is a permanent demand for just the kind of books that you want, we shall turn to a more generous encouragement of them. Men who might do better work will then cease trying to write "best sellers." But you must pay the price. Since you have become accustomed to buy new books at $1.50 a volume, you are somewhat reluctant to pay $2 or $4 for a new book. You must break yourself of that habit. In a word, you must become at least as generous to your publisher as you are to your shoemaker; and then the change will take place.

By a similar course of reasoning (and it is sound) you may discover that you are yourself to blame for what our writers and publishers publish—in a measure at least and whenever you want better books, better books will be ready for you. For the publisher and even the author are but human after all; and in the mood that has possessed us all for a decade or two—since presses and paper became so cheap—we have perhaps worshipped mere numbers. I have published some books only because thousands and thousands of persons would read them. You have have read them simply because thousands of other people were reading them and for no better reason. Perhaps our sins have not been heinous. But, if you are so stubbornly virtuous as to cry shame at me, I promise you this: I will reform on the day that you yourself reform; but must first signify repentance. For you—the public—are after all our masters.

THE BOOK MARKET

How large the book market is, nobody knows. Still less does anybody know how large it may become, say, in another decade of our present prosperity and spread of intelligence. Beyond any doubt more books are bought in the United States than in any other country. Yet it is a constant surprise to discover how ill-supplied the mass of the people are with good books. But the enormous increase of the market in recent years gives hope of a still greater increase to come. The number of books published every year in the United Stated and in the United Kingdom is about the same, but more American than English books run to large editons.

Leaving out fiction, which is the spectacular and sensational part of publishing, books of deference, of standard literature, of history, of applied science, and even of poetry are sold in constantly increasing quantities. The public hears little of these because literary journals pay little attention to them. There is, for instance, one publisher of subscription books who now adds few books to his list of which he does not expect to sell 100,000 copies. He has agents in every part of the United States, and they probably sell more books in a year than all the publishing houses in the United States put together sold thirty years ago—excluding textbooks, of course. Last year a literary man went to a remote railway station, 1000 miles from Boston or New York to shoot quail. One day he saw men unloading boxes of books from a freight car on the side track. The wonder was that there should be even a freight car in that corner of the woods; and that the freight car should be filled with books was simply incredible. But there were wagon loads of Thackerays, of Dickenses, of Eliots, and even of sets of the poets, fairly well-bound volumes which had been sold to the country folk for miles around. Perhaps there has been more money spent for encyclopedias and dictionaries than Noah Webster could compute these last ten years. The book market, therefore, is very much bigger than persons who live outside the book selling world are likely to think.

Still, relatively, it is small. The largest retail book store in the country is a department store in New York or Philadelphia; but the book department is not considered one of the important parts of the store. The much abused department store, by the way, has done much to bring a new class of persons to acquire the book-buying habit. It has made books common merchandise for the first time. Since the "Century Dictionary," to take a definite example, was thus made common merchandise, the sets of it that have been sold are incomparably more than were ever sold in any other way. Yet how small the book market yet is, is shown by this fact—that a novel of which one hundred thousand copies are sold reaches only one person in every eight thousand of the population.

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell will leave on Sunday, Aug. 12, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 3,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 13, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, August 13, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 14, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, August 16, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, August 17, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, August 20, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, August 21, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., s.s. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA will leave Woosung on Monday, Aug. 13. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty for Woosung with Passengers and Mail, at 5:30 a.m. on Monday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19A Bund, Phone C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Roads, 'Phone C. 181.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. FEI-CHING, Captain Manley, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 14. For Feight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Stewart, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Aug. 14, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINKONG, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 14. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG DIRECT.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Tuesday morning, Aug. 14. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINMING, Captain Taylor, will leave on Tuesday morning, August 14. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN (DIRECT) AND DAIREN.—The O.S.K. Cargo and Passenger Str. FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 tons, Captain T. Nanbu, will be despatched from the O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on August 14, at ——. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain ——— Macfarlane, will be despatched on Aug. 14. Tender for passengers and luggage will leave Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. on the 14th Aug. 14. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra State-rooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the s.s. Kwangping on Aug. 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32. (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The S. S. PROTEUS, 2,400 tons, dead-weight, Capt. Bj. Moller, will sail for Vladivostok on or about the 20th inst. For Freight and Passage apply to The Anglo-Danish Shipping Co., 8 French Bund. Telephone Central 3059.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK via PANAMA CALLING AT TAKU BAR, DAIREN, JAPANESE PORTS & SAN FRANCISCO.—The O. S. K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer ALASKA MARU, 12,000 Tons, Captain K. Yajima, will be despatched from the O. S. K. Buoy on August 14, at ——. For Freight, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangan left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Esang left Hongkong for Swatow and Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loksang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.N. s.s. Chihli will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is due in Shanghai from Newchwang and Antung next Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Fansang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Taksang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Chefoo on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave Dairen today and is due in Shanghai via Tsingtao on Wednesday morning. The steamer will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji, today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru will arrive in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and is to dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer will leave for Nagasaki early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama and Yokkaichi tomorrow and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N. Y. K Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Niigata Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama next Thursday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The P. & O. s.s. Karmala left London on Friday, August 3, at 3 p.m. and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about Sept. 12.

The S.E. m.s. Canton, from Gothenburg, left Antwerp on July 25 and is due in Shanghai on September 6.

The N.D.L. s.s. Weser left Hamburg on July 28 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on September 18.

The M.M. s.s. Chambord will leave Shanghai for Marseilles at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, Aug. 17, and passengers may embark at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf after 1 o'clock.

The M.M. s.s. Cordilliere was due to leave Marseilles on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about September 14.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Yarra, from Christiania and ports, left Singapore on Saturday, August 4, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 17.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola, from London on July 6, was expected to leave Hongkong at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is due to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, from Marseilles on July 13, arrived at Saigon Thursday afternoon, and is expected in Shanghai on August 21.

The Glen Line s.s. Glenshane is due in Shanghai from London on August 20.

The Glen Line s.s. Pembrokeshire is due in Shanghai from London on September 3.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenluce is due in Shanghai from London on September 13.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan is due to leave London next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on September 26.

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left Yokohama on Friday and is due in Shanghai next Wednesday. The steamer will sail for London via ports on Saturday, August 18.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakone Maru is due in Shanghai from Japan ports next Thursday and will sail for London via ports on Saturday.

The S.E. s.s. Japan, from Gothenburg left Hongkong on Friday and will arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Goettingen is from Japan ports on Tuesday and will sail for Genoa, Barcelonia, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen on Wednesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Ludwigshafen expected to arrive in Shanghai from Hamburg via ports next Wednesday and will sail for Japan ports on Friday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Lycaon left Singapore on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong on August 19.

AMERICAN LINES

The Dollar s.s. Stanley Dollar was due to leave New York for the Orient on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The S. & B. s.s. West Carmona is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles tomorrow and will sail for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on Tuesday.

The Dollar s.s. Esther Dollar was due to leave San Francisco for the Orient on Wednesday, Aug. 8.

The Barber Line s.s. Eebeck is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 17.

The Barber Line s.s. William Penn is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on August 15.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on Aug. 29.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on August 24.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. Pawlet is due in Shanghai from Portland on August 26, and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on Aug. 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce, from San Francisco on July 26, should leave Yokohama for Kobe yesterday and is expected to Shanghai via Kobe on August 15.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Keats will arrive in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, August 30, and is to sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on September 1.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia will arrive at Woosung from Vancouver, Yokohama and Kobe at 9 o'clock tonight ... is sailing for Hongkong at 8 p.m. tomorrow. The tender with incoming passengers from the steamer is expected at the Customs Jetty about 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and the outgoing tender with passengers and luggage for Woosung will leave at 5:30 o'clock in the evening.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant which left Seattle on August 6, should dock at the Yokohama next Saturday, and is expected in Shanghai on Aug. 22.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison is due to leave Seattle on Saturday, August 18, and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on September 4.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson will arrive in Shanghai from Manila and Hongkong at 2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and will dock at the China Merchants' Lower Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The Adl. O. line s.s. President Jefferson arrived in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports yesterday afternoon, and docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf. The steamer will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Russia which was to leave Woosung for Vancouver this morning, has been delayed owing to bad weather, and no definite word as to when the steamer is able to sail.

Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Taiyo Maru	July 19
President Lincoln	July 21
President Taft	Aug. 4

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Asia	July 14
Stuart Dollar	July 24
Canadian Transporter	July 31
Empress of Canada	July 31
N. D. de Fourviere	Aug. 3

FOR SEATTLE

President Grant	July 12
Arizona Maru	July 16
West Kader	July 16
President Madison	July 24
Eldridge	Aug. 1
Yokohama Maru	Aug. 4
Harold Dollar	Aug. 5
President McKinley	Aug. 5

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

West O'Rowa	July 24
West Jessup	Aug. 6

FOR NEW YORK

Genoa Maru	July 12
Hamburg Maru	July 16
Langton Hall	July 20
Gothic Prince	July 21
Independence	July 22
Virginia Dollar	July 24
Manila Maru	July 25
City of Madras	Aug. 9
Talthybius	Aug. 9

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Troilus	July 11
Ningchow	July 13
Atsuta Maru	July 14
Glentara	July 17
Helenus	July 18
Devanha	July 21
Peleus	July 25
Kashima Maru	July 28
Sarpedon	Aug. 2
Khiva	Aug. 4
Titan	Aug. 10

FOR HAMBURG

City of Manchester	July 19
City of Pekin	July 24
Emil Kirdorf	July 26
Gleniffer	Aug. 4

FOR COPENHAGEN

Panama	July 12

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oldekerk	July 14
Saeier	Aug. 5

FOR TRIESTE

Duchess D'Aosta	Aug. 2

FOR MARSEILLES

Porthos	July 20
Angkor	Aug. 3

FOR INDIA

Nagpore	July 14
Torilla	July 21
Hosang	July 28
Soudan	Aug. 3

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 5:30 p.m.

Tuesday, August 14, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping, for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, AUG. 12, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 2 and 3 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 3¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
		0h. 10m.	9ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
11	11	11	32

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
4.57 a.m.	6.32 p.m.	5h. 24m.	6h. 46m.	13h. 39m.	7h. 31m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
August 29.71 in.
754.9 mm.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama

FREIGHT and PASSENGER SERVICE

	Leave Shanghai	Arrival Seattle
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	Aug. 29	Sept. 14
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	Sept. 10	Sept. 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 22	Oct. 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Oct. 4	Oct. 20

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TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	August 25
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	Sept. 6

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S.S. Eelbeck ..... Sailing August 20
S.S. William Penn ..... Sailing about Sept. 3

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA sails for Japan and Vancouver, Saturday, August 11. Departing tenders leave Customs Jetty at 6 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. (only hand baggage to be taken on 6 p.m. tender, and no baggage on the 10.30 p.m. tender—heavy baggage to be delivered at Co.'s godown before 3 p.m. Friday.)

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA sails for Hongkong direct Monday, August 13. Tender with outgoing passengers and all baggage leaves Customs Jetty at 5.30 p.m.

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 22
E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24	E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 4

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA	August 13
EMPRESS OF ASIA	August 24
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Sept. 7

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TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1
S.S. President Wilson	Sept 15
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept. 29
S.S. President Taft	Oct 13

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 7
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31
S.S. President Lincoln	Sept 14
S.S. President Taft	Sept. 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Oct 12

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	Aug. 6
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA"	Aug. 18

For Hongkong, Manila and Singapore:

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CARMONA"	Aug. 14

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	Aug. 7

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	Aug. 16
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 23
Shinyo Maru, via Nagasaki	Sept. 7
Siberia Maru, via Dairen,	Sept. 18

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

Shinyo Maru, also for Manila	Aug. 18
Siberia Maru, for Hongkong only	Sept. 3
Taiyo Maru, also for Manila	Sept. 15
Tenyo Maru, also for Manila	Oct. 10

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN

†Shanghai Maru ....Aug. 14
Yamashiro Maru ....Aug. 15
Chikugo Maru .....Aug. 16
†Nagasaki Maru ....Aug. 17
Kumano Maru .....Aug. 18

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

Shidzuoka Maru ....Sept. 9

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.

FOR EUROPE

Hakone Maru .....Aug. 18
Suwa Maru .....Aug. 25
*Matsuye Maru .....Aug. 25
*Durban Maru .....Aug. 31

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.

Tango Maru .....Sep. 19

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco and Panama.

Lisbon Maru .....Sept. 10

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

Kaga Maru .....Oct. 2

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Aug. 28

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... Aug. 26
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Aug. 30

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROW A" (For Hongkong and Manila) ..... Aug. 23
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KEATS" ..... Sept. 1

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.

S.S. "LONDON MARU" ...(Via Marseilles) ..Sept. 5

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama

S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Aug. 14

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.

S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 21
S.S. "HAWAII MARU (Direct to Kobe) .....Sept. 4

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)

S.S. "HAWAII MARU" ..... Aug. 19

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen

S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Direct to Tientsin) Aug. 14
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....Aug. 27

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.

S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Aug. 20

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "PARIS MARU" .....(Direct to Kobe) ..Aug. 31
S.S. "ALABAMA MARU" .(For Nagasaki) ...Aug. 24

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Kashmir .... Aug. 18	*Mantua .....Oct. 2	*Malwa ..... Nov. 13
*Macedonia .. Sept. 4	Karmala .... Oct. 16	Kalyan ....Nov. 27
Dongola .... Sept. 18	*Caledonia ..Oct. 30	Devanha .... Dec. 11

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P. & O. to Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits & Colombo. Macedonia .Sept. 4; Sicilia ....Sept. 13

B. I. to Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore & Penang. Janus ....Sept. 1

B. I. to Calcutta—from Shanghai via Japan Hongkong & Straits. Janus ....Aug. 14

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E. & A. to Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong via Manila, Townsville & Brisbane. Eastern .... Sept. 1; Arafura .... Oct. 6; St. Albans .. Nov. 3

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CHAMBORD			17th August
PAUL LECAT			31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	23th August	14th September
AMBOISE	27th July	2nd Sept.	28th Sept.
CORDILLERE	10th Aug.	16th Sept.	12th Oct.
ANGERS	24th Aug.	30th Sept.	26th Oct.

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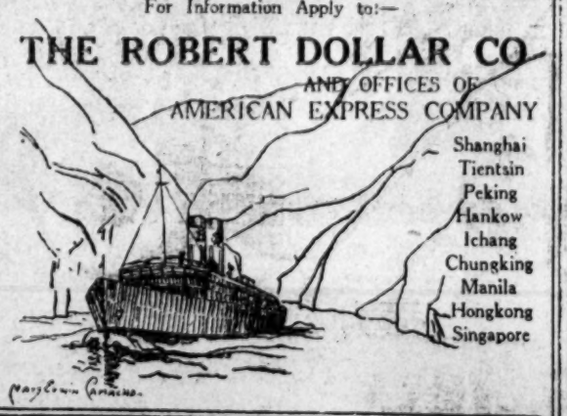

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Rig and Rating
U S N B	July 31	Aberanda	Am. Transport
B N B	July 6	Bee	Br. Gun-boat
M C W		Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
I C	Aug. 2	E. Carlotto	Ital. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Quirea	Am. Gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Aug. 12	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 14	—	New York	Alaska Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 17	1.00	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 20	—	New York	Eelbeck	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 21	—	Seattle	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 23	—	Portland	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 23	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 25	—	Vancouver	C. Highlander	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 27	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 28	—	Portland	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co
Aug. 29	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 30	—	New York via Suez	Antilochus	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 1	—	Portland, Ore.	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 3	—	New York	Wm. Penn	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 4	—	Seattle	Hawaii Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Sep. 7	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 8	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
Sep. 9	—	Seattle	Shidzuoka M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 10	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sep. 10	—	New York	Lisbon Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 15	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 18	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Freighter	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 22	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 24	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sep. 29	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 4	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Oct. 13	—	San Francisco	†P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Oct. 20	—	Vancouver	C. Skirmisher	Br. B. & S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug. 14	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 15	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 16	—	Yokkaichi, Y'hama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 17	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 18	—	Moji, Kobe	Kumano M.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

Aug. 12	—	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 14	—	Calcutta	Janus	Br. M. M. & Co.
Aug. 14	—	Singapore	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Laomedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15	—	Hamburg, etc.	Goettingen	Ger. Mol. & Co
Aug. 17	3.00	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 18	—	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 18	—	London	Hakone M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Marseilles	Matsuye Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 25	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenbeg	Br. G. L. E. A.
Aug. 25	—	London	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 27	—	Liverpol, etc.	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 31	—	Marseilles	Durban Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Sep. 4	—	London	†Macedonia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 5	—	Hamburg, etc.	London Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Sep. 7	—	Rotterdam	Saparoea	Dut. H. C. T. Co
Sep. 12	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Agapenor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 13	—	Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 14	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie
Sep. 18	—	London	†Dongola	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19	—	Antwerp, etc.	Mentor	Br. B. & S.
Sep. 28	—	Marseilles	†Amboise	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 2	—	London	Mantua	Br. M.M. & Co
Oct. 6	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Kertosono	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Oct. 12	—	Marseilles	†Cordillere	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 26	—	Marseilles	†Angers	Fr. M.M. Cie
Oct. 31	—	London	Teiresias	Br. B.& S.

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

Aug. 15	—	Melbourne	†Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Sept. 1	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.
Sep. 19	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Oct. 6	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Nov. 3	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M.M. & Co.

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FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug. 12	4.00	Ningpo, Pootoo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 12		D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug. 12	noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 13	5.30	Hongkong	S. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13	10.30*	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 13	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 13	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningpo	Chi. N. S. S. N.
Aug. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Yungshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Wenchow	Haean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 14	—	Hongkong	W. Carmona	Am. S. & B.
Aug. 14	1.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 15		D.L. S. H'kong, C'ton	Taksang	Br. J. M. & C.
Aug. 15	1.00	Swatow	Nanning	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Aug. 18	—	Hongkong, Manila	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 19	—	Hongkong	Hawaii Maru	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 23	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
Aug. 24	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Jap. O. S. K.
Aug. 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 31	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
Sep. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Keats	Am. Lumber Co.
Sept. 3	—	Hongkong	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sept. 6	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
Sept. 7	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
Sept. 14	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 15	—	Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo M.	Jap. T.K.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug.	12	11.00*	W. C'foo, T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	14	—	Chefoon Tientsin	Hainming	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	14	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	14	—	Dairen	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug.	14	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	14	10.00*	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug.	14	1.00	Antung, N'chwang	Hunan	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	14	3.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	15		D.L. Tsingtao	Loksang	Br. J.M. & Co.
Aug.	15	1.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Fausang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	15	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
Aug.	16		D.L. Chefoo, Tientsin	Ningpo	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	16	2.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki M.	Jap. O.K.K.
Aug.	20	—	Vladivostok	Proteus	Dut. A.D. S. Co.
Aug.	28	—	Dairen etc.	Pawlet	Am. Lumber Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug.	12	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Aug.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Pukwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	18	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
Aug.	19	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Aug.	20	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT A.M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 16	1 p.m.	Tenyo Maru	S. Francisco	Sep. 8
Aug. 17	10.30 a.m.	P. Jackson	Seattle	Sep. 2

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Aug. 17	12 noon	Chambord	Marseilles	Sep. 21
Aug. 18	—	Kashmir	Marseilles	Sep. 18

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Chefoo and Tientsin	Today	10.30 a.m.	Chusan
Antung and Newchwang	Today	10.30 a.m.	Kwangse
Tsingtao	Today	10.30 a.m.	Sinkiang
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Today	8.30 a.m.	Shuntien
Newchwang	Today	10.30 a.m.	Changchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Aug. 13	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Newchwang	Aug. 13	9 p.m.	Toonan
Tsingtao	Aug. 14	9 p.m.	Loksang
Tientsin	Aug. 14	9 p.m.	Kwangping
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	Aug. 14	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, Chefoo and T'sin	Aug. 15	11.30 a.m.	Fausang
Chefoo and Tientsin	Aug. 15	9 p.m.	Ningpo
Tsingtao and Dairy	Aug. 16	12.30 p.m.	Sakaki Maru

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Amoy	Today	10.30 a.m.	Shantung
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 13	9 p.m.	Taishun
Swatow	Aug. 13	9 p.m.	Yatshing
Foochow	Aug. 13	9 p.m.	Feiching
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 13	3.30 p.m.	E. of Australia
Hongkong & Canton	Aug. 13	8.30 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Swatow	Aug. 14	11.30 a.m.	Sunning
Swatow	Aug. 14	9 p.m.	Taksang
Swatow	Aug. 15	11.30 a.m.	Nanning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Train
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Aug. 13	3.30 p.m.	E. of Australia
Manila, Australia & N. Zealand	Aug. 13	8.30 a.m.	P. Jefferson
Japan ports	Aug. 13	8 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	Aug. 14	8 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
Germany, Ports	Aug. 15	10 a.m.	Scheer
Japan ports	Aug. 15	3 p.m.	Iyo Maru
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	Aug. 16	8 p.m.	P. Pierce

Weather Report

Remarks on the 10th.—High pressures over Japan and over the Bonin. The typhoon very violent and very deep (Barom. 28.19 at Ishigakijima and wind, force 11-12) is crossing the Melaco-sima and reaches the Eastern Sea NW ward. It raises a full hurricane all around these islands. The center threatens the coast between Wenchow and the Yangtze mouth. Cyclonic storm over the south of the Eastern Sea. Freshening easterly winds over our coasts with some squalls.

Morning of the 11th.—Overcast weather with violent Ely to ESE'ly squalls. Some showers. The typhoon is deepening our regions NW ward. The pressure is rather quickly decreasing.

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On Tuesday, August 14th 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
(Afternoon)

Wines, Liqueurs, Piece-goods, Leather, sundries, etc.
Comprising:—
Brandies, champagnes, clarets, vermouths, gins, assorted liqueurs, A quantity of beer, A quantity of Mineral water, Habana and assorted cigars, A quantity of Italian tomato sauce, etc.

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Comprising:—
Dark stained hat and umbrella stand, hall table and settee, teak Mahogany stained taffetta seats new design fancy drawing room suite, oblong table, jardiniere stand, curio cabinet, escritoire, blackwood side table and stools, hearth stool, high flower stand, teapoy, tapestry and leather covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, oak inlaid mirror back sideboard and cellarette, dining table, and chairs, mahogany stained dining room suite, high screen, silver ware cabinet, morris chair, teak flat top desk, roll top desk, book case, file cabinet, black wood double mirror door wardrobe, mirror back dressing table, chest of drawers, washstand, brass and iron Simmon's bedstead with bedding, Chinese porcelain ware, superior E. P., cut-glass and crockery ware, etc., etc.

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USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
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1 Western electric hand sewing machine with motor
1 Electric cleaning ozonator tubes

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ITALY MAKING BIG EFFORT TO BETTER STATUS

Rome—According to the statistics now published, there were in 1922 about 270,000 emigrants, of which 300,000 went to European or Mediterranean countries and 125,000 to trans-oceanic countries. Before the war emigrants numbered 650,000 yearly, of which 300,000 went to European or Mediterranean and 350,000 to trans-oceanic countries. The reduction in the European emigration can be explained by the fact that the central empires and Switzerland absorbed about 200,000 emgirants, and now these number only 17,000; the greatest number of European emigrants (about 120,000) goes today to France and Belgium, to work in the devastated regions.

Concerning the trans-oceanic emigration, in 1922 emigrants to United States and Canada numbered about 50,000 (before the war the average was 245,000). Argentina and Uruguay 60,000 and Brazil 10,000. The greatest reduction relates to the United States. In comparison with the above number of emigrants there were during 1922 about 150,000 repatriated; consequently the net increase of emigrants is calculated at 120,000, of which about one-half was to European and the other half to trans-oceanic countries.

It is interesting to remember that the government as a reprisal action against the restrictive immigration laws of most foreign states has cancelled in the last years the emigration licenses of almost all non-Italian shipping lines, and today the new license of emigrant traffic is granted to thirty-five ships, of which only six are French and the remaining are of Italian shipping lines. Today the government also has determined for 1923 the maximum cost of sea travel of emigrants from the Italian ports to the United States; the rates differ, according to the categories of ships, from 1,200 to 1,600 lire. It is trusted, however, that this protectionist policy will be of a transitory character.

OFFERS BIG BOND ISSUE

Encouraged by the success of preceding issues, the government has been lately authorised to issue treasury bonds to the value of 1,000,000,000 lire at 5 percent, redeemable in nine years, at the purchase price of 99½. The pubic is warned that this does not signify a debit to meet fresh expenditures, but is to be used to settle old debts incurred for war indemnities and for the economic reconstruction of the provinces occupied by the enemy and annexed in virtue of the peace treaty.

The manufacture and trade in food products is one of the most important Italian industries. The manufacture of preserved foods of vegetable origin has developed considerably and has all the requisites for a prosperous future but the rules of the Federal food and drugs act had in the last years reduced the exports to United States (our principal clients) from 250,000 to 50,000 quintals, especially in tomato paste, vegetables in oil or vinegar, etc. The government has also adopted a bill on the chemical control of all alimentary preserved goods, and the most influential Italian producers have created in Rome a national corporation to improve our marketing systems and to facilitate the transportation and the sale of products. The yearly value of the controlled production is estimated at one and a half milliard lire.

In connection with the agreement now ratified between the Sulphur Expert Corporation of the United States and the consortium of the Italian sulphur industries the government has now appointed a representative in the new London office. The price and amount of the respective exports will be also controlled because, according to the agreement, the exportable yearly surplus from the United States is determined at 75 percent of its output and that of the Sicilian mines at 25 percent.

FINANCE SITUATION BETTER

The value of the lira on the world's market is beginning to improve; the deficit of the budget has been reduced within the last three years from 15,000,000,000 to 9,000,000,000 and from 9,000,000,000 to 6,000,000,000 lire, largely compensated by remittances from emigrants and income from foreign travelers; the bank circulation has been reduced by 1,500,000,000 lire within the last year; revenue from the present taxes continues to increase (we had a net increase of 46,000,000 lire in the last nine months of the current fiscal year); railway traffic has made satisfactory progress during the last few months; and savings have considerably increased, especially in the last half year. The government is carrying on the policy of reorganising its own financial and administrative services; it was decided to gradually hand over the railways, telephones and telegraphs to private concerns. In a further correspondence we will give more details about the realisation of that program.

Measures have also been enacted to abolish the state monopoly of life insurance and of match manufacturing.

The present government labor program tends to the ordered elevation of the working classes. With this aim the council of ministers has now approved the ratification of four conventions adopted by the international labor conference of Washington in 1919 on the hours of work on the unemployment and on the employment of women during nights and on night work of young persons employed in the industries. The number of unemployed has gradually diminished to 350,000, but the great problem still remains to facilitate emigration of selected and desirable workers and farmers.

Statistics just published on industrial strikes in Italy in 1922 show a considerable improvement over the previous year. In 1922 there were in all 522 strikes, affecting 422,773 workers. That is a decline respectively of 47 percent and of 34 percent as compared to 1921. Since the advent of the Fascist government, at the end of October up to today there have been no strikes or agitations of any importance, and the government has also abolished the International Socialist feast of May 1, preferring to anticipate the workers' feast to April 21, the anniversary of the ancient Rome foundation.

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Vandals Busy At Hongkong

Two nights after the erection of a beautiful monument in the Chinese Permanent Cemetery at Aberdeen (Hongkong) over the grave of the late Mr. Chan Kai Ming, it was discovered that someone had tarred the nose and moustache of the figure, which consists of a life-size bust of the late Mr. Chan. It is believed that some acid was mixed with the tar, as according to the Hongkong Daily Press, the liquid has eaten into the marble and so far nothing to remove the stain has been found. The Police have the matter in hand. The monument, of Carrara marble and bronze, was supplied by Raoul Bigazzi of Florence, and cost 104,000 francs. The late Mr. Chan, who died on December 11, 1919, was a prominent member of the Chinese community in Hongkong and in 1918, during the absence of the late Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, he served on the Legislative Council. He was also Justice of the Peace and served many years as a member of the Sanitary Board. He was keenly interested in the Hongkong University and made many handsome donations towards the founding of medical schools and charitable institutions.

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The China Press
大陸報
SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1923

When Jealousy Made a Demon of a Love-Sick Clown

How Life Paralleled the Famous Opera, "Pagliacci", in the Tragically Abrupt Ending to the Mad Romance of the Little Circus Beauty and Her Furious Lover

"Up flashed the arm of Avatta, the clown. A gleam of metal, a flash of fire, and the darling of the trapeze sank slowly to the ground."

The Late Enrico Caruso as Canio, the Clown in 'Pagliacci.'

Pretty Gretchen Schulz, Europe's "Darling of the Air," Who Was Killed by Her Buffoon Sweetheart Because, Like Nedda in the Opera, She Loved Another.

PARIS.

TWO thousand people trooping out of the circus at Seville, Spain, stopped at the crack of a pistol shot. After the sudden hush there came a second shot—then cries and the beat of running feet. Near the performers' exit two forms sprawled in the sawdust. One was the girl who had made the people gasp with her daring on the flying rings. The other was the clown who had made them laugh. A spurt of red stained the tanbark. To complete the drama nothing was needed but the crashing finale from "Pagliacci."

Leoncavallo's famous opera, made unforgetable in America by the late Enrico Caruso, had its duplicate in life at Seville. The Canio was Riccardo Avatta, whose heart broke beneath his fool's mask. The victim of his mad jealousy—the Nedda of the piece—was pretty Gretchen Schulz, "darling of the trapeze," who died as Nedda died, because she loved too fondly.

The likeness of the actual tragedy to the tinsel one of the opera could not have been closer had some omnipotent impresario on his throne in Valhalla declared, "I shall produce 'Pagliacci' for the entertainment of the gods!" and, peering earthward, picked for his setting—Seville.

In Avatta, the clown, he had an inspiring Canio—a bluff, big-hearted fellow, whose antics had made him adored by the populace throughout Southern Europe. Avatta was a wit. Avatta was a mimic. Avatta was a Merry Andrew without peer. When he donned his droll costume and decked his face with quaint crimson slashes against the white, it was to look at him and roar with mirth!

Likewise, in Gretchen Schulz there was the perfect Nedda. She was a German girl who had joined the circus at Paris. Young, beautiful, expert in aerial acrobatics, she was enough to capture anyone's imagination as she swung high above the maze of pets on rings or trapeze. And she captured the heart as well as the imagination of Avatta, the clown.

Here were two principals worthy of the gods' "Pagliacci"—fair Fraulein Schulz, brining gleams to the eyes of the male [illegible] at his own heart's [illegible]

[illegible] lants from the moment she tripped out in her trim tights and close-fitting bodice; and, stumbling and rollicking about the arena, far beneath her, Avatta in his clown suit, adoring her as he adored nothing on earth.

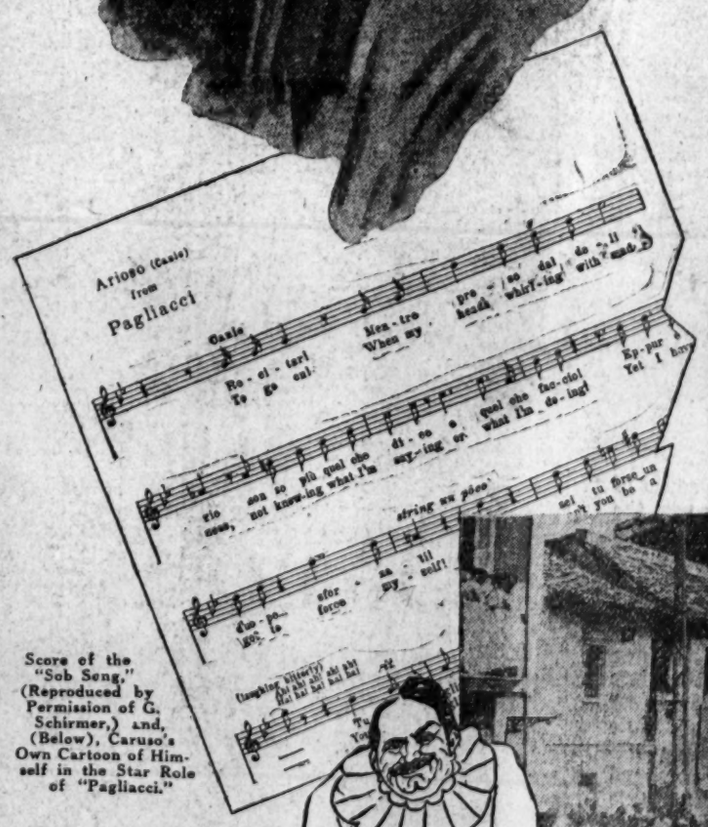
It remained only to introduce the other angle of the triangle. In the opera his name was Silvio, a handsome peasant, who wooed Nedda with soft words and dazzled her with baubles. In life, with a modern cast, Silvio's role fell to a young student at the university in Madrid, one Gil de Vega, who swaggered onto the scene in a dinner coat, with a chauffeur and a six-cylinder car.

The curtain rises on the first act. Already—accepting for evidence the police reports of the shooting—the triangle has formed. Avatta has declared his love to the German girl. She has reciprocated it. They are engaged. In Madrid the blood of young de Vega has been fired by the sight of Gretchen Schulz. He has pursued her with attentions. Avatta has warned her to turn her eyes away from the handsome Spaniard. Jealousy has begun to burn. All the elements of the drama are brewing when the circus reaches Seville.

Picture for a setting the green slope of a hill outside the town, at its foot the billowing canvas of the "big top." Toward this, from all directions, as night nears, trickle streams of people. Countryside and city flock to the merry-making. Spectators of the circus, they are participants in the greater play toward which Valhalla now turns its eyes.

In the impromptu dressing rooms erected adjacent to one end of the tent, Avatta, the clown, sits before his mirror on a wooden box. The face that soon will be a mask of merriment is the face of one who suffers. The eyes, which are to twinkle, stare darkly. The lips are tight with grief. One would never recognize in this agonized countenance the Continent's favorite cut-up.

Avatta is in torment. For that afternoon, while he slept, a dust-covered touring car rolled into Seville, and from it, at the circus grounds, there alighted Senor Gil de Vega. Avatta's companions of the circus tell him that the car stood, with engines running, for a while, and that then Gil de Vega drove away, but not alone. Gretchen Schulz was with him. It is late and she has not returned. The clown groans as he fumbles at his make-up box.

He must make his entrance with the grand march. He must rush out among his fellow clowns at the very first, turning cart-wheels, wielding paddles, twisting and falling and buffeting others and being buffeted by them. He must act the fool at whatever cost. He must make the people laugh though he has a knife tearing at his own heart.

Score of the "Sob Song," (Reproduced by Permission of G. Schirmer,) and, (Below), Caruso's Own Cartoon of Himself in the Star Role of "Pagliacci."

And this Avatta does. He grins and grimaces at a guffawing sea of faces, while all the time there dances before him but one face, Gretchen's. He sees thousands pointing at him, and in his fancy he sees only his sweetheart, perhaps in another's arms, perhaps with De Vega's lips pressed to hers.

Avatta frolics in a dreadful suspense. He knows that, at a certain moment, he will learn whether Gretchen already is lost to him. That moment will be when the band strikes up the quickstep which is the signal for the entrance of the troupe of aerial acrobats.

The moment comes. The clown, not far from the performers' entrance, watches with eyes like torches burning in his ridiculous face. His sense of calamity suddenly changes to an overwhelming torrent of joy—Gretchen is in her place!—and the next moment joy turns to black frenzies of jealousy—she has blown a kiss to someone standing in the shadow, and to him, Avatta, she darts a look that can mean but one thing.

In Valhalla the gods are watching eagerly. The climax of their play is coming swiftly, ruthlessly, yet with a suddenness that is terrible. . . .

The police of Seville do not know when or how Avatta obtained a weapon. It may have been, they say, that he slipped it down the leg of his capacious clown's trousers before he ever left his dressing room, the purpose forming in his heart even then to avenge himself. Or it may have been that during the moments when Gretchen Schulz whirled and floated and shot through the air from rings and trapeze to her eerie platform, Avatta slipped out of the arena and returned with the pistol concealed in his belt or in a fold of his sleeve.

The aerial gymnastic act was the last on the programme. With a burst of music and a triple somersault of the girl star it ended. She struck the elastic net, bounded up and back again, sprang lightly to the edge of it, and vaulted to the ground.

People pushed in [illegible]

Avatta, according to the police, was standing near the curtain hiding the performers' quarters from the view of the audience. He was still inside the tent. Only a few feet from him, but invisible because he was on the other side of the curtain, waited Gil de Vega. He strode up and down, smoking cigarettes nervously, impatiently slapping his legs with his stick. For he was to meet the girl.

She came, running, flushed from her triumph, laughing and blowing kisses toward those who still applauded her. As she reached him, Avatta stepped forward. There was a moment's pause, a quick exchange of angry words, the man's hand gripping her wrist. She wrenched herself away, took a step toward the exit. Suddenly the curtain was flung back. De Vega stood in the opening. Up flashed the arm of Avatta, the clown—a gleam of steel—a flash of fire——

Some who heard the first shot whirled in time to see the little "darling of the trapeze" sway and slowly sink to the ground. With the second shot, Avatta staggered toward her, his arms outstretched, and crumpled across her prone body. De Vega, sole survivor of the tragic triangle, blinked dumbly at the murdered girl and the suicide. And perhaps, in Valhalla, Jove's orchestra blared one ghastly, sombre chord, the last bar of "Pagliacci."

Typical Street Scene on a Fete Day in Seville, Spain, the City Where a Circus Comedy Became an Operatic Tragedy.

Vacation Clothes

FOR vacation time, with its varied social programme, the up-to-date woman requires a carefully selected wardrobe. You may combine your attire for sports and morning wear into one frock, if you choose; but you must also include an afternoon gown, one for evening, and a traveling wrap. If your trunk space is limited, the last-named article can be made reversible, so that the colorful silk lining will form an evening wrap. For the restaurant, you should have a dainty hat of lace and satin, and for travel a number of smaller models.

© Otto Kahn, Bahwit, Teller and Fab Studio.

A VARIED ASSORTMENT of clothes will be needed for your Summer vacation, and it will add to their appropriateness, and your own comfort, if you make your selections now, at the beginning of the month. No matter where you plan to spend those precious days away from the home or office, you will require at least three different kinds of attire.

Something for morning wear; a frock or two, appropriate for afternoon functions, and an evening gown (plus traveling wrap)—these should go into the trunk of every woman who is planning to leave the city for recreation. If you want to economize on wardrobe space, you can use your morning garb for tennis or golf.

The largest illustration on this page shows a charming afternoon frock of soft silk crepe. It has the new silhouette of the snug bodice, falling in graceful folds at the waistline, where the draped skirt meets it. Both bodice and skirt have a side opening, concealed by the drapery which a band of dyed lace outlines. Lace is used effectively at the sleeve ends, and on the filmy hat, from which a streamer floats at one side.

With this afternoon frock, you may display the more severe chapeau of satin and lace. Its wide brim is composed of a series of lace and ribbon bands. A discreet fluting outlines the edge, and repeats the lace pattern on the crown.

The street wrap, pictured herewith, is reversible. It can easily be converted for more formal wear in the evening. It is of fine twill and lined throughout with a soft, colorful satin, the seams of which are disguised with gold braid. Knitted bands of silk trim the wrap in its daytime guise, with interesting lines at the cuffs, collar and lower extremity.

You could choose no more appropriate hat for travel than the snug straw with a pleated georgette trimming at the front. A brilliant, one of the latest Parisian novelties, is pinned through the sombre material to add emphasis to its softness.

When we think of sports clothes, we usually associate the two-piece model with this type of frock. The jacquette blouse has come in for a share of vogue, but the one-piece affair is also proving popular. The model shown today is a charmingly adapted, heavy knitted silk, exploiting the new woven design. Its lines have been so cleverly arranged that it may be worn both in the morning and for afternoon sports. One of its attractive features is the tie-girdle, which slips through a colored ring and falls below the skirt in a contrasting panel.

For vacation dances or formal dinners, you must have a strictly evening gown. The one illustrated is fashioned from lustrous charmeuse, beaded into a sparkling design on bodice and skirt, where one draped panel flaunts its glittering surface.

WHAT WOMEN WEAR

—By Anne Rittenhouse

For Your Sport Blouses Select Dimity or Crepe de Chine If You Are a True Sportswoman.

Those vivid colored silks—replete with cave-man drawings, Egyptian heiroglyphics, totempole figures or the artistry of the Congo—are spoken of as sports material.

The glib saleswoman holds up a blouse made of such a fabric and assures you it is one of the "smartest of sport blouses."

But as a matter of fact the ultimate wearer doesn't select these pictorial materials for actual sport wear, at least if she is endowed with good dress sense.

When she really plays golf or tennis she chooses a well-tailored blouse of white dimity, crepe de chine or one of the heavier silks used in the makings of men's shirts. A shop that specialises in veritable sport attire finds that a very large number of discriminating women have been choosing this spring a tweed suit consisting of straight skirt, sleeveless tailored jacket and hip-length cape. When I come to buying the blouse to go under this sleeveless jacket, the sort almost invariably chosen is of fine barred dimity made with long sleeves in button or link closing and a turned-down collar.

Other shops specialising in actual sports attire find the white crepe de chine blouse the most popular. With the tweed skirt and sleeveless jacket the tuck-in blouse is chosen. When the blouse is to be worn without a jacket, then the slipover model with a close-fitting cuff at the hips is the better favored.

You may have been interested a year or so ago in an effort on the part of some of the dressmakers to introduce a bit of picturesque variety in equestrian costumes. Blouses were made that departed radically from the mannish or tailored type. There were tie-at-the-side blouses made of vivid pictorial silks. Interesting variety was offered in the way of collar and neck finish. But the very interesting thing about it all was that the women whose horsemanship really counted for anything stuck to the regulation mannish shirt for riding. It was usually of the tuck-in sort.

For many sport occasions she has now come around to the over-blouse, but she likes the neatly buttoned cuffs at the hip far better than the side tie when it comes to a blouse to wear in actual sports. Interesting enough variety she can achieve through the way she wears her necktie.

You may not like the effect of the wool or silk scarf drawn close around the base of the neck and knotted tight in front, but you'll have to admit that it looks smart. For the time being it seems as if this knotted scarf had achieved ascendency over the knotted handkerchief that bears the name of Deauville.

The sketch shows one of the many ways that clever women can vary this neck problem. The tie here is of navy blue crepe de chine, with wide bands of white edged with white picot. The blouse is conservatively fashioned of heavy white crepe de chine.

Sport blouse of white crepe de chine with tie of blue crepe de chine, which has bands of the white and a picot edge.

* * *

The Front Drapery We Call Egyptian Appeals to the Tall Slender Woman.

The very detail in the ancient Egyptian woman's costume that our grandmothers and mothers probably have regarded as the most impossible seems to be the one that the woman of 1923 takes to most easily in this recent slap-dash vogue for the Egyptian. Our mothers, too, having devised their mental fashion manual, seem to favor it likewise.

This detail is the looping of the fabric of the skirt forward to the center of a low-placed girdle, and fastening it there and emphasising the spot by some sort of buckle or metallic ornament. It is just exactly the thing that forty years ago we would have regarded as the antithesis of what ought to be done with skirt drapery. Don't imagine that it took the recent excavations in the Valley of the Kings to create the fashion. To Tut-ankh-Amen does not belong the blame. It was something that French designers have made use of for five or six years.

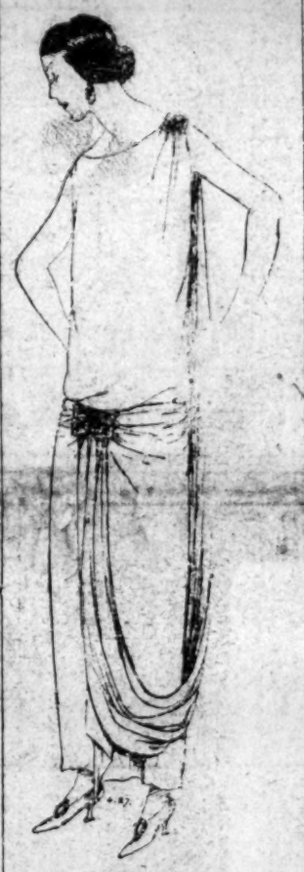
It is certainly not a fashion of Western European origin. Doubtless it ws first inspired by the costumery of some pageant play of Egyptian setting. There were enough of them in Paris and New York, goodness knows. But this forward skirt drapery smacks not of the West. It is Semitic, Egyptian, and belongs distinctly to the race or mingling of races that perfected the costumery of the Renaissance or the great Bourbon period in France, of the Directoire or the Second Empire.

Oddly enough, English women seem especially to like it—that is their version of it. This is undoubtedly because their tall slender figures show it to advantage.

It is at best a passing fad. It is one of those fashions which it is always an advantge to take up with promptly or not at all. A season from now there will doubtless be evening and afternoon frocks hanging in our wardrobes, and we will be consulting our dressmakers regarding a possible mode of taking off the Egyptian drapery and still having enough left to call an evening dress.

Better, then, get your Egyptian drapery while it is still a novelty and wear it before the vogue for Tut-ankh-Amen wanes. The really ugly feature about it, and the thing that strikes us as objectionable is the skimping of the skirt material across the back and hips as it is drawn forward. There is none of this constriction if the drapery is in a measure applied. Then it isn't really Egyptian at all, but we call it so just the same.

So the frock shown in the sketch passes along as distinctly Egyptian. Rhinestone buckles hold the drapery at the front and on the shoulders. The fabric is Egyptian blue crepe de chine. The slender young woman who wore the frock gained just the needed color contrast by wearing bright red kid slippers and red silk stockings.



Egyptian blue crepe de chine frock. The drapery is caught with rhinestone buckles. Bright red kid slippers and red silk stockings are worn with this costume.

* * *

Polka Dots Have Powers to Charm in a Season of Pictorial Design Galore.

Who that hath eyes to see with would turn from all this radiant collection of silks—Egyptian, Indo-Chinese, Congoese, Etruscan, Mexican—silks to kindle the ardor of an ethnologist—silks that are authentic, copied precisely from museum displays, colored with dyes that exactly match the precious fabrics that inspired them—who could have the heart to turn from these designs to a mere polka dot, and to glance from these rare colors to that most hopeless modern and unhistorical color—navy blue?

But that's the way with a woman, shrugs the merchant.

The manufacturer spends a fortune to produce something new and interesting, the merchant shares the manufacturer's enthusiasm, he drapes his windows with it, and displays it on the counters. It takes the fancy of many, but the very woman from whom the merchant might have expected the most enthusiasm registers indifference. What she really wants is a polka dot!

There are times when nothing in the world satisfies your craving for something smart so well as one of these definite, extremely simple geometrical designs. That is why smart women clung so long to foulards—because in the more expensive of these silks they could find polka dots and ring dots, simple stripes. And when you feel in a mood for a design of that sort, nothing else will do. It would be like trying to make chocolate parfait refresh you when you long for nothing but a cup of tea.

The small polka dot is well suited to the fine plaited skirt that shows no signs of passing out. A navy blue dot on a white foundation describes the silk of which the skirt in the frock sketched is made. The back of the bodice and the lower portion of the sleeves and the sash and shoulder trimming are likewise of the silk, while navy blue serge is used to make the front of the bodice.

Blue serge is combined with blue and white polka dot silk in this frock.

Once if we had been combining serge and silk we would have reversed the process—made the skirt of the cloth and the bodice, especially the front of the bodice, of the silk—but times are topsy turvy. There is hardly one of the little prejudices that dressmakers and their customers used to cling to but has been given a good airing within late years.

How Many Napkins

Within a few weeks the rule has gone through in this country that a laundered napkin shall be provided at every meal, instead of but once a day, as was formerly the rule.

There are still many persons who seem to regard a fresh napkin at every meal as no small extravagance. There are people who would think nothing of paying fifty cents a quart for strawberries out of season, people who get their table with choice china, and have costly lace doilies to use "when company comes," who still deprive themselves of this very simple comfort of fresh napkin at each meal. Of course there is nothing in actual bad form about using the same napkins for more than one meal, there is nothing in bad form about the napkin ring even, but it does show rather bad judgment for persons to indulge in really expensive luxuries of slight satisfaction and neglect this little daily comfort of the fresh napkin.

In days gone by napkins were used even more lavishly by persons who could afford them than they are today. Sometimes several napkins were used in the course of a single meal. And when you consider that forks are of comparatively recent origin you will see why this was the case. If you had to eat your meat and vegetables—everything, in fact, but "spoon food"—with your fingers, you would need a half dozen fresh napkins in order to get through a meal decently, wouldn't you? It was customary among persons who could afford it to have a large supply of fresh linen napkins. When the host or any of his guests soiled a napkin he let it drop to the floor and a servant supplied a fresh one.

Paris Modistes Make Distinct American Styles

Paris.—The fact that Paris dressmakers are creating two distinct fashions—one for Americans and one for the French—was startlingly demonstrated by two of the biggest French affairs of the season.

The first was the Russian ballet fetes at the Versailles Chateau, the second was the garden party given by President and Mrs. Millerand in the beautiful grounds at the Elysee Palace.

Briefly put, the fashions as worn by the real French people seen at the palace show modesty above all, while the Americans are still wearing the clinging, sensuous, form revealing gowns which have been the prevailing note since the war.

The presidential garden party looked like a Second Empire festival. The brilliance of uniforms added to the beauty of the semi-crinoline frocks of green, yellow and white, which the Americans flatly refuse to wear.

At Versailles the American women were most conspicuous. They were deply decollete gowns of sheer, clinging white or cloth of silver, and were heavily jewelled, whereas the French women, patronising the identical dressmakers, were clothed in wide, stiff organdy and chiffon gowns cut with high corsage.

The French women, also, are wearing the waistline high, while the Americans wear it low, giving full play to their characteristic suppleness.

As a result of this situation, the only really daring dresses worn in the fashionable haunts of Paris are seen on the American women, reversing the rule for which Paris has been famous for decades.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1923

Elsie Takes Pen In Hand To Write About Motor Cars

Note—Opening the June number of "Motor," an American magazine devoted to motoring, we find an article entitled "Joy Riding In The Celestial Republic," written by no other than Elsie McCormick, formerly of The China Press staff. Miss McCormick's article isn't as terrifying as some that have been written on this and other subjects. She is wrong about the 34,000 motor cars in Shanghai, and it must be a misprint. She meant 340,000. This we know—because one day when she got into the office five minutes late she told us that she had been held up, trying to cross Nanking Road, by 340,000 motor cars. Herewith her article:

* * *

There was a time when the appearance of an automobile on a highway in China sent the natives scurrying indoors to beat brass gongs before the family shrine and to burn long strings of ghost-money beneath the ancestral tablets. In fact there are still great stretches of the Chinese hinterland where the appearance of even a modest Ford would result in overworking the devil charms, but in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking and other large cities, a car creates no more excitement than the presence of a twenty-year-old egg on a Chinese banquet table. In Shanghai alone there are some 34,000 automobiles.

Owning a car in China is largely a matter of establishing social prestige, known to the Far East as "face-pidgin." In Shanghai at least, the buyer's motive cannot be delight in exploring the surrounding country, because there are just two places to go. One can either ride around the Rubicon, on a road bordered by rice-paddies and malodorous canals or else take a fifteenmile excursion to Woosung, along a route that specialises in cotton-mills and Chinese villages. Each village averages six babies and nine pigs to the household, all of whom are inordinately fond of the middle of the road. What the route lacks in scenery, it makes up in incident.

The car-owner's troubles in Shanghai begin when the lady of the house announces that, rather than go without a machine and be snubbed by the women's club, she will return to the United States. Her husband knows that she won't, as she never was fond of doing her own housework, but then he is not at his best in scenes and shows indications of weakening by the very emphasis of his refusal—even as you and I—and yields.

Ah Lee, deftly passing the potatoes and bamboo sprouts with a face as devoid of expression as a Japanese cat is of a tail, knows by experience in other family bouts that a treaty of peace will be signed shortly with the husband playing the part of the German delegates. By remarkable coincidence a circular arrives next day, describing a car just the right size for the family. Friend Husband finally drops in to look at it, not because he has any intention of buying it, of course, but because he likes to keep up with the new models and anyway, he had other business in the neighborhood.

The last act of this oft-repeated drama usually culminates in the exchange of an appropriate number of taels and the proud driving home of the car. The owner never sees the epilogue, however, which occurs when the houseboy presents himself to the garage with a smile as oily as a French salad-dressing and collects a delightful little present.

The man who thinks that his troubles are ended when he satisfies the voting majority of his household by the purchase of a car is as misled as the dramatist who believes that he has solved the troubles of his characters by lowering the curtain to the music of the Wedding March. There are many rocks on the road, both literally and figuratively speaking, and the Chinese chauffeur will make it his business to see that none of them are overlooked.

Hiring a chauffeur is another concession to face-pidgin. The average Celestial driver is as useful as an alarm-clock in a Home for the Deaf; yet every well-regulated family must possess one or else risk its social standing in the eyes of the community, though some members of the foreign colony are brave enough to drive their own cars, they always carry a chauffeur as excess baggage, just to prove that they can afford him.

The Chinese chauffeur is a playful little chap. Put him behind the wheel and you will see him take an innocent and enthusiastic pleasure in scraping the paint off rickshas, upsetting duck-stalls and itinerant fruitstands, and dashing in front of approaching street-cars. Just as Oriental coachmen feel it their duty to shout during every minute of the trip, so chauffeurs never stop tooting the gleesome Klaxon, even when there is nothing ahead for two blocks except Chinese atmosphere. It is possible that the Klaxons bring memories of tea-house orchestras or the voices of favorite sing-song girls. In any case, the noise is dear to the Oriental heart and no chauffeur ever wearies of its melody. Passengers wishing to converse on the back seat are obliged to resort to the sigh language.

After a little experience, the new owner usually decides that the only thing more nerve-wracking than riding behind a Chinese chauffeur is trying to drive the car himself. Besides learning the confusing trick of keeping to the left, he must study the strange mental habits of some ten thousand ricksha coolies, most of whom are new arrivals from the region of the tall bamboo. Their notions of traffic regulations are somewhat quaint and their track down the street usually resembles the zigzagging of a troop-ship threatened by a submarine. Besides, there are large numbers of Chinese who believe that the most effective recipe for getting rid of a devil is to stand directly in the path of an approaching automobile, stepping aside just in time to avoid being converted into hamburger steak. Their theory is that the devil will be half a second too late and will therefore be pulverised into bits. The idea is interesting, but a trifle hard on the nerves of foreign drivers.

One of the first characteristics of his car that the new owner is likely to notice after the chauffeur has taken charge is its inordinate appetite for gasoline. With a thumb firmly planted on the line in the circular which describes the car's ability to do fifteen or sixteen miles on a gallon, the owner calls at the garage and demands to know whether he has purchased an automobile or an inebriate. The agent invites him to send in his machine for a general testing and overhauling, later proving by a demonstration that its reputation for sobriety has been completely restored. As soon as it returns home, however, the car falls from grace again and continues its old record of a gallon drink every six or seven miles.

If the owner could see his chauffeur warily stepping from a Chinese dyeing and cleaning establishment with a suspicious sag in his upper right-hand pocket a great light would dawn in the Far East. There is a case on record of a small car which was not used for more than an hour and a half a day, but which within twenty-five days had indulged itself to the extent of 103 gallons. Incidentally, two new front tires strangely changed during that time into a pair as patched as a beggar's business suit and promptly blew up next time the car was used.

Shanghai traffic regulations furnish another cause of wonderment and meditation for the Shanghai carowner. There is no speed limit. A statute in the code of the International Settlement prohibits "furious driving," but it is up to the individual policeman to decide when driving is "furious" and when it isn't. The result is that the car-owner never really knows when he is within the law. Offenders are prosecuted in their own consular courts, and the United States Court has the reputation of being most drastic of all in its penalties. The Chinese chauffeur makes his appearance in the Traffic Department of the Mixed Court, where the car-owner bails him out as often as if he were a leaky boat.

There is evidence that the time will come when the automobile in China will not be confined to a few miles of crooked streets. A Good Roads Movement has begun there and is making some slight impression even though the Red Cross Road through Shantung was rapidly cut up into vegetable gardens by angry farmers. A ninety-mile highway from Peking to Tientsin was recently completed, and there is talk of something more navigable than the present cameltrail between the northern capital and the Ming Tombs. Before the building of the Peking-Tientsin highway, the longest straight-line automobile trip possible in China was the thirty-five mile jaunt from Tsingtao to the top of the sacred mountain of Laoshan.

In Peking, where the too-obvious possession of wealth is likely to draw unwelcome attention from the existing powers, even the silk-clad capitalists find it advisable to sport nothing more costly than a Ford. In Shanghai, however, Chinese taste in cars bursts into rich bloom. The favorite type is a limousine painted a quiet shade of orange, with pink tasselled curtains at the windows and enough silver fixings inside to equip a jewelry shop. At the first automobile show held last year in Shanghai a light green car with a wide gold stripe around the body caused a veritable riot among the Celestial buyers. Rich Orientals always buy a car for its color and accessories rather than for its engine.

The final proof that China has fallen unconditionally for the automobile occurred at the Peking Lama Temple last spring, when the Living Buddha, worshipped by thousands as a god, rolled up to the Devil Dance festivities in a 1922 model limousine.

Business Builders Fly To Convention

ADVERTISING men—and women—in New York, from all corners of the earth, left by aeromarine plane to attend the international convention of the association at Atlantic City. The "go-getters" enjoyed their trip, which was made without mishap. In the photograph are (left to right) Ralph Bremsen, E. W. Brenisen, C. G. Ferguson, Lew Holland, President of the Advertising Club of the World; Miss Suzanne Brenisen, Maxwell Lakenew, John Ferris, George H. Dunkle, W. G. Hobson and Ernest Eberhardt.

French Auto Can Climb Out Of Holes At 25 Miles Per Hour

Several passenger cars equipped with the Citroen-Kegresse type of creeper-drive were demonstrated recently in Detroit and New York before groups of American automotive engineers. The application of this form of drive to a passenger car is not new in the United States, since the Ordnance Division of the Army has made similar vehicles and drives, but they have never been shown publicly. The Citroen cars were able to negotiate the roughest type of broken ground, deep sand, the steepest of grades and seemingly impassable marsh land when equipped with the track-laying form of drive. The creeper mechanism is simply substituted for the standard form of rear axle and the car operated in the usual way. By equipping the front wheels with a special form of runner or ski, it is possible to operate creeper-driven cars over deep snow without difficulty.

The creeper-driven mechanism consists of a belt or track that is in contact with the ground and is run over two large wheels or pulleys. This belt is made of canvas and rubber, molded in one continuous band. The driving or ground contact face has non-skid ribs or lugs molded into it in order to prevent slippage in sand, snow, or soft earth. The inner or pulley contact face of the belt has large blocks or teeth molded on its surface and these form a continuous ridge along the center line that fits into grooves in the faces of the two large wheels. This ridge prevents the rubber belt from being thrown off the wheels when in operation.

The creeper belt is driven by the large wheel at the rear, this wheel being connected with the rear axle shaft by means of a drive chain. The front pulley wheel serves the purpose of a guide or idler and carries a part of the car weight. There are four smaller wheels between the two larger ones. These wheels or drums serve the purpose of distributing the weight of the car over the entire surface of the belt that is in contact with the ground. They can move independently of one another and of either of the large wheels, adjusting themselves and the belt to the contour of the surface or ground with which they are in contact. The thrust from the driving wheels is transmitted to the rear axle by means of the radius rods running from the rear wheel center to the axle center.

Citroen exhibited one Ford car equipped with this creeper drive and it was interesting to watch this combination operate. The car was able to attain a speed of 25 miles per hour without any difficulty. The noise was not objectionable considering the advantage gained if the car had to be operated in broken country. One wondered whether this device did not fulfil the farmer's hope for a vehicle that would entirely replace his horse, taking him to market over impassable roads and possibly being capable of drawing some of his farm implements in the field.

California's New Automobile Rules

San Francisco.—Speed traps are eliminated and traffic officers—both in and out of cabs—are required to patrol the highways in uniform.

This is one of the many interesting features of the revised motor vehicle legislation passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the California Legislature and brought to attention in an interesting digest of the laws prepared by D. V. Nicholson, assistant secretary of the California State Automobile Association.

Nicholson's summary of the new motor legislation brings out many interesting features, in addition to the flat registration fee of $3 plus two cent gasoline tax and the weight tax on commercial vehicles, which have heretofore been emphasised. Some of these are:

Increasing the speed of a vehicle after notice is given by a vehicle approaching from the rear, of intention to pass, is made a misdemeanor.

Vehicles entering a main traveled highway are required to yield the right of way.

The carrying of luggage extending six inches beyond the hub-cap of the automobile on the left side is prohibited.

Turning of vehicles in the center of a block in residential districts is permitted if no approaching vehicles are within 200 feet.

The passing of street cars on the left side is made a misdemeanor.

Vehicles entering an intersection from the right have the right of way unless the one coming from the left is first within the intersection.

Parking is prohibited in front of both public and private garages.

Drivers are required to report in writing to either sheriff or police department all accidents resulting in injuries or death to any person.

Sirens are prohibited on all cars except police, fire and hospital machines. New standards for headlights are created.

Franklin Cooling Efficiency Shown

An unusual method of demonstrating the cooling efficiency of the new Series 10 Franklin motor was introduced recently by the Franklin Motor Car Company of Hutchison, Kans., when they placed 23 pounds of ice on the air duct of the air-cooled motor and offered prizes for the closest guess as to how long the ice would last with the engine running.

Over 5,000 guesses were made, over 80 percent of them placing two hours as the maximum time which the ice would last. The ice melted completely in 16 hours and 18 minutes.

Power Of German Engines Increased By Supercharger

The engineers of the German Mercedes Company have been working for many years to develop an automobile engine using what is known as a super-charger to increase the power available at high speeds and wide throttle openings. This device produces a pressure on the air entering the carbureter and cylinder, helping to force the charge into the combustion chamber and resulting in a more complete filling of the cylinder, with a consequent increase in power.

It is generally known that the gas enters an automobile engine cylinder because the pressure of the outside atmosphere is greater than that existing inside the cylinder as the piston travels downward. At high altitudes the decrease in atmospheric pressure causes an appreciable loss in the power of airplane engines because the quantity of gas entering the cylinder is reduced. It is this condition that necessitated the installation of a supercharger on the Liberty engine that propelled Capt. Macready of the Air Service to his altitude record. The lower outside pressure of the atmosphere was unable to force an adequate amount of gas into the engine and it was literally starved at high altitudes until a supercharger was devised to pump the needed amount of charge into the cylinder.

In the case of an automobile engine running at high speed, a similar starving effect is caused by the inability of the atmospheric pressure to push a complete charge into the cylinder in the minute interval of time that the valves are open. In racing cars this is partly overcome by using very large inlet valves or by increasing their number. The German engineers have accomplished the complete filling of the cylinder at high speed by mounting a supercharging device on the front end of the engine crankshaft which builds up an induced pressure on the inlet passage. This device is a high-speed centrifugal blower that draws heated air from a jacket cast integral with the exhaust manifold. It feeds this air under pressure through a pipe leading into the base of the carburetor. A flap valve is located at the junction of this pipe with the carburetor and its position determines whether air is used from the supercharger or from the ordinary atmospheric air inlet. This valve is coupled up with the accelerator pedal and the throttle control. At ordinary throttle openings, the supercharger is not operating, but the action of fully depressing the accelerator pedal starts the compressor by engaging a small disc clutch that connects the centrifugal blower to the crankshaft. At the same time, the pedal movement closes the valve in the carburetor intake so that air is forced in from the supercharger blower instead of entering through the ordinary air intake pipe. Additional fuel is also supplied by means of a small impeller that is operated in conjunction with the supercharger and comes into action with it. This impeller serves to main the fuel supply at the proper level when the throttle is wide open and an unusual amount of gasoline is being burned.

Ordinarily, the engine operates as any standard automobile engine would, but depressing the accelerator changes the character of the car completely. There is a momentary hesistation as the supercharger takes up its work and the mixture varies slightly; and then with a pronounced hissing sound, due to the high velocity of the air and the action of the blower, the car seems to leap forward with almost violent acceleration.

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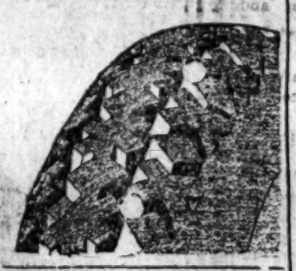

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German Books

BY ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD

For many weeks both before and after November 16, 1922, Germany celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Gerhart Hauptmann. On April 26, 1923, Germany celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of Arno Holz. Hauptmann's was an affair of months; Holz's was that of a day. The incident is an eloquent comment on the difference between the originator and the writer; between the man who has an idea and the man who carries the idea out. For there are two Gerhart Hauptmanns: the one who creates Magda, wife of Henry the bell founder, and the one who creates Rautendelein, the elfish creature who lures Henry away from his wife.

Of the former Hauptmann—the Hauptmann of consistent realism—Arno Holtz is the spirtual father. Hauptmann's first real drama was "Before Dawn." In the dedicatory preface he wrote these words: "To Bjarne P. Holmsen, the most consistent of realists, author of 'Papa Hamlet,' I dedicate this drama in happy recognition of the decisive inspiration I received from his work. Erkner, July 8, 1889." In other words, Hauptmann acknowledged his indebtedness to the man who taught him how to depict real people in a real world. And that man was Arno Holz; for Bjarne P. Holmsen was merely the pseudonym under which Holz, in collaboration with Johannes Schlaf, brought out his "Papa Hamlet." He felt that it would be advantageous to publish the work as a translation from the Norwegian of Holmsen. The hoax was effective. Holmsen was regarded for a while, not merely in Germany but also in Scandinavia, as an actual person who had somehow escaped conventional publicity.

But it is easy to prove that this influence of Holz on Hauptmann which has received excessive emphasis from Holz's friends, breaks off with marked suddenness at this point. For during the last thirty-four years Hauptmann has gone on creating one work after another, one natural, the other supernatural, and gathering in the prizes of the world after the fashion of a prodigious grind in colleges, while Holz has spent his time fighting his former colleague Schlaf, quarreling with the public because it has failed to recognise his merits, and revising and extending the seven or eight works that historians of literature (for he is an author's author) have associated with his name.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNER?

Were it not then for a small number of uncommonly important facts, it would be injudicious to devote any more space to Arno Holz, who was born at an unmapped spot known as Rastenburg in East Prussia, who came to Berlin when a mere stripling, and who has lived there ever since. The Germans, however, celebrated Holz's sixtieth birthdy in one quite substantial way. Sixty-three authors and professors of literature (if there had only been sixty-two or sixty-four so as not to remind of the notorious ninety-three who beatified Germany's conduct in the war) drew up a pro memoria in which they showed that Arno Holz should be awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1923. In view of the character of those who have received this prize, and the type of work they have turned out, the first impulse of any disciplined soul is to smile at the thought of Arno Holz marching up to the director's desk in the Nobel Institute in Stockholm and receiving that adorable diploma with check attached for nearly $40,000, the equivalent today of an astronomical number of marks.

But the Nobel prize in literature is a many sided affair. For the Scandinavian who is not an organisation man, who balks at the thought of walkin g lockstep with all national institutions, there is no hope. Take the case of Georg Brandes, the world's greatest living critic, the man for whom Selma Lagerlof, who has a seat on the Nobel Electoral Cabinet, fought so valiantly but in vain two years ago. For the author who, to use a cheap adjective, is not "different," there is again no hope. Mere merit of a traditional sort will not win the most coveted prize known to the world of letters. This, it seems, has barred Thomas Hardy. Moreover, in order to win the Nobel prize your case has to be laid before the Scandinavian authorities. Senor Benavente's name was proposed by Madrid annually until the Nobel Institute looked into his deserts. Arno Holz's case is therefore hardly such as to provoke a smile. He is not a Scandinavian and hence any personal irregularities of a national nature will not count against him; his name has been duly presented; and he is unlike any living author.

WHITMAN AND HOLZ

But there is a dead author to whom Holz is similar, and that is Walt Whitman. Writing on Whitman fifteen years ago, Albert Soergel said that when Whitman, in the "Blades of Grass," appealed to the "poets of the future," he had Americans in mind, but that it was a German poet who felt called to fulfill Whitman's description and adjuration, quite regardless as to whether he was familiar with Whitman's verses or not—Arno Holz. We note in passing, but without passion, the exquisite modesty of Soerger's statement. Only a German could carry on after Whitman had answered the last call! And the German—Arno Holz—could carry on despite the fact that he had received neither order nor recipe from his admitedly illustrious predecessor. Really nothing remains to make this perfect unless it be that Soergel would insist that Whitman's real name was "Weissmann." Nothing remains but this, for Soergel himself, a quite competent literary historian, knows and says elsewhere that Johannes Schlaf, Holz's roommate and collaborator, was one of the very first Germans to translate Walt Whitman and to write on him with appreciative intelligence. The running down of literary influences is always a dubious if not ineffectual occupation. But as the matter stands today, and the books are open on either side, if Arno Holz, by a singular freak of fortune, should be awarded the Nobel prize in literature on December 10 next, the Whiteman heirs should be royally entertained by him on their next visit to the fatherland.

WHO WROTE HOLZ?

Dilligent effort has failed thus far to learn who the sixty-three were who recommended Arno Holz to the Nobel Academy. Only one thing is reasonably certain: Samuel Lublinski was not one of them. In 1904 Lublinski published his "Bilanz der Moderne" ("A Straightening Up of Accounts Among the Modern Writers") and sent a copy to Arno Holz. Holz threatened to sue him, challenged him to a duel, and did a number of other ferocious things because Lublinski had given the lion's share of the credit for "The Selicke Family" to Holz's collaborator, Johannes Schlaf. The case was long drawn out, with the result that Lublinski concluded that he had been really too favorable to Holz. This inspired Lublinski to write a booklet entitled "Holz and Schlaf; a Shaky Chapter in the History of Literature." He admits that Holz deserves "the most serious consideration for his work, as one of the founders of the naturalistic technique in Germany," and then writes the rest of his treatise to show that Holz is about as ungrateful a genius as is known to the records of fraudulent assertions. It is an ugly story which need not be rehearsed here except to say that, according to Lublinski, Holz's critical theories are either of slight value or unoriginal, while his creative works, apart from his poems, owe much to his collaborators such as Paul Ernst of Weimar, O. Jerschke, and of course Johannes Schlaf. Lublinski's is an ill tempered, rather than an illuminating pamphlet, true though it is that it throws some light on the nature of Schlaf's illness (owing to the garret impoverishment of both Holz and Schlaf the latter suffered a serious nervous breakdown), and it does indeed make it seem that Holz's "Social Aristocrats" (1896), a comedy for which he has received unctuous praise, was written in large measure by the aforesaid Paul Ernst. This much is news, the rest is a squabble.

ADVISES STOCKHOLM

News or no news, however, the stage is all set for the Nobel prize. On May 4 Politiken (Copenhagen) came out with an article of nearly an entire page entitled "Arno Holz, a German Candidate for the Nobel Prize." The writer's first column, condensed, reads as follows:

The fate of the epoch making man has always been tragic. Those whom history records as having achieved great deeds have almost invariably stood on the shoulders of others who, though doomed to obscurity, created the form and evolved the idea that some one else put into effect and got credit for. We know, even the Germans know, the writters of Sturm and Drang only by name. Yet had it not been for Lenz and Klinger, Wagner and Schubert we would never have had the works of Goethe and Schiller in their present form.

So has it been with Arno Holz. For forty years he has been a pathfinder in Germany. He has created a technic which other and more flexible and pliable writers have utilised with the result that his name has been concealed in obscurity, while theirs have been heralded as the names of genius and immortality. But his position is no longer uncertain; his fame is no longer contested. All the world knows today what he has accomplished. We know today that he gave the dialogue its present position in the drama; that he has regarded the novel as the lowest form of literature; that he has broken away from fettering rime in verse; that his 'Blechschmiede' is a work which, from the point of view of form and thought, has no equal in the whole of world literature; and that he is the only German author now living who for forty years has gone on his way, faithful to his ideal and uninfluenced by foreign authors.

That is solid praise, particularly when we recall that Arno Holz, after his separation from Schlaf, left his attic in Berlin and started out to travel. He went to Holland, where he was grievously disappointed. From there he went to Paris, the goal of his longing, for it was Zola's town. He took down Zola's critical works, seven volumes in all, and studied them as few men have before or since. His ambition was to "make literature a science." He felt that Zola had done this. The influence is unmistakable.

HOLZ'S BIRTHDAY MAIL

Germany, with especial reference to Berlin, is also quite willing that Holz should be honored by Stockholm. On April 26, the Berliner Tagebatt came as near being a Holz number as was journalistically possible. (There had to be room left for the attitude London and Paris could not help but take toward the German "offer.") There were greetings without end to Arno Holz, with the footnote that the Werk Verlag is to publish a separate volume on the "opinions of spiritual Germany regarding Holz." Hermann Hesse, now accessible to American readers (Boni and Liveright), said that when he was 20 years old he loved Holz as an "Ego and His Own." Now that he has grown up and learned what it means to create a form and stand out for it that love has been greatly intensified. Franz Werfel, the most discussed and probably the most gifted writer in republican Austria, said that Holz's is the only case on record in which a writer's works have not become banal in the course of forty years—which he ascribes to the fact that they have not been absorbed by the people. This is true; there is nothing popular about Arno Holz. If we could grant his merit it would be not merely easy but necessary to state that his uniqueness is sufficiently in evidence to win any prize.

Wilhelm Schmidtbonn, author of some admirable dramas, though he made a fiasco as a "dramatic reader" in the United States some fifteen years ago, claims to know that in a few decades from now many of the "great names of 1923" will be hopelessly forgotten while Holz's will be on the lips of the mentally and aesthetically alert.

The congratulations, however, were not confined to writers. Ernst Siehr, President of the province of East Prussia, where Holz was born, wrote: "I cannot speak of Arno Holz's literature, for literature is not my field. But I recommend to all East Prussians his steady, unwavering, tenacious character. He is one of those men who fight for the opinions that they know to be right regardless of popular sentiment. Solcher Kerle brauchen wir heute viele (We need lots of that kind of fellows today.)"

THE ONE POET OF BERLIN

Then there is the congratulatory note of Herr Boss, Mayor of Berlin. It is strange. Eliminate Paris from French literature and there would be an irreparable, inconceivable loss. Eliminate Berlin from German literature and, apart from some servant girl reading matter and Arno Holz, there would be hardly any loss at all. Herr Boss was quite within his rights as a layman in the field of letters when he expressed his city's gratitude to Holz for his poems. Arno Holz is really the only German writer who has made literature out of the capital of Prussia. He has sung of Berlin's tenements and sparrows, her organ grinders and factories, her social life and her society life, the moonshine on her asphalt pavements and the sunshine on her eagles, the crowds in her main streets and the diversified doings in her side streets. Mayor Boss contends that what is known as the modern German drama began with the language of the Berlin dialect and the dialogue of Holz; that Holz was the first to sing of Berlin as a city of millions. This is all true. Holz's initial efforts at memorialising Berlin appeared in his first collection of poems, entitled "Buck der Zeit," which appeared thirty-eight years ago and for which he received twenty-five marks royalty.

FREE VERSE AND EVOLUTION

The titles of his other works can be had at any German book-dealer's. There is space here to note but two, "Phantasus" (1898) and "Dagnie" (1904). Each of these is still in fragmentary condition. Holz takes up his works from time to time, adds a little and brings them out in new form. It is his way; he is different from other writers, and he has been set up as a candidate for a prize, the winning of which makes war against tradition obligatory. Here is a specimen "fit," as an Anglo-Saxon would call it, from "Phantasus." It has never been translated; it is fresh from Holz's manuscript; it is one of the very first translations from the works of Holz to appear anywhere; it is done literally both as to form and content:

As a formless groping, groping
formlessly,
Incessantly again and again and
again once more
Self-dividing chunk of protoplasm.
Enigmatically,
Before aeons and aeons already
self-conscious,
I moped about,
Already for billions of years,
On this round, still half mush-
hot Ball
On which there was nothing
besides me
But water!
And with that I know nothing,
and yet I know:
I
Was and am
And can by nothing,
By nothing,
By nothing be wiped off of this
earth
Into nothing again!
If that be conventionality, at
least in form, let Sweden make
the most of it.

Chaplain Is Executioner In Iowa Prison

Rev. W. E. Robb

REV. Winfred E. Robb, sheriff of Polk County, Iowa, in which Des Moines is located, hanged Eugene Weeks, a murderer, in the State Prison at Fort Madison. Dr. Robb resigned from his pulpit before doing his duty. He was the fighting chaplain of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth (Iowa National Guard) Regiment, in the Forty-second Division, and won the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery under fire.

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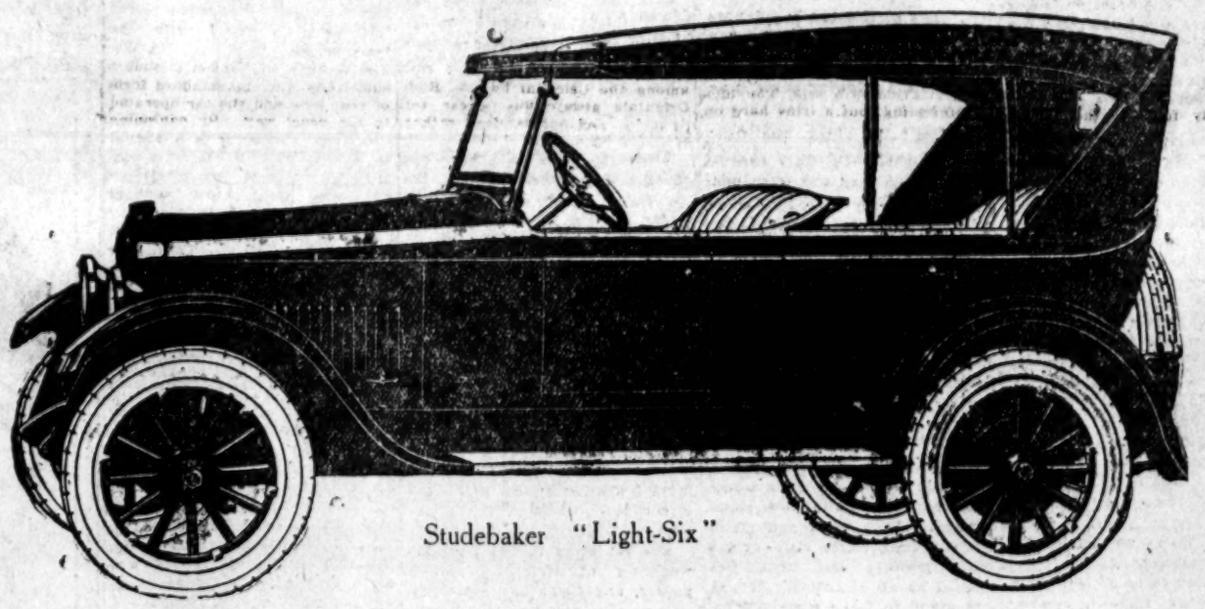

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Jimmy Murphy Tells How To Drive Properly

Compared with the turmoil of driving on the streets and highways today, there is perfect peace and contentment in wheeling a speeding mount around a board bowl, or thundering over a road course, or rushing along the straightaway of the Indianapolis speedway.

On the race course the rules are observed. The men know what they are doing and keep their minds on driving. I sit at the wheel of my speeder on the track and drive at dizzy speeds without a thought of fear. But on the street I sure watch my driving tempo.

Sometimes I think there is not nearly the tricky work on the track that we see on the street each day. On the track we go fast—that's what we're supposed to do. But on the street—well, that's different. Highway travel should not be a speed duel, but a pleasurable mode of transportation.

The pilot on the race course knows that traffic is routed only one way; there are no cross roads, side streets, street cars, or pedestrians. If traffic rules on the highway were observed as closely as they are on the speedway there would be little use for motor courts. Anyone who breaks the rules of the track during a race is dealt with as severely by his fellow drivers as by the officials of the governing body of the great gasoline sport.

The traffic rules of the track require the slower car to drive to the inside, giving the more rapid cars a legitimate opportunity to pass. One always passes on the outside except in case of emergency when to do so would be dangerous. One always permits a faster car to go on his speeding way. These rules are simple and easy to remember.

When a race driver who has had years of experience in handling a car on speed courses drives out into the street he encounters the same difficulties that the average driver does. True, in an emergency he can probably jockey his way to safety, as he often has to do on the track. But on the whole he is ever at the mercy of traffic.

Nearly every day I see drivers in their passenger cars wending their way in and out of the traffic jams, snapping around corners, slipping their cars into parking holes that seem hardly large enough to hold them. I marvel at them. They are better men than I am, Mr. Traffic Cop. But they do take plenty of chances. I don't think I could be placed in the cowardly class when it comes to driving an automobile, but some of their antics get a thrill out of me.

But the laddies who give a real sensation and whom I always stop to watch are the pilots of fire department apparatus, ambulances, police cars, and now and then a motorcycle policemen. Their mission in life is a needy one, but they go at it in a hazardous manner.

There seems to be no legitimate excuse for the reckless manner in which these public officials dash to fires, fights, and accidents. I often think as I see the lanes of terrified motorists and pedestrians open up for the speeding juggernauts, that a few minutes longer wouldn't make much difference. Police patrols hurrying out to give a free ride to a speeder might snuff out a life, or the rapidlymoving riot squad cars might do likewise. How it is humanly possibly for the drivers to weave the big fire trucks through the congested downtown traffic without many more serious accidents has always been a source of wonderment to me. Ambulances rushing to and from scenes of tragedy leave nearly as many cripples and smashups in their wake as they assist.

The work of saving property and life must be carried on. But to one who wheels a racing car around a board bowl at 115 miles an hour, yet is as shy in highway traffic as a demure maiden attending her first party it appears that drivers of public vehicles should set an example of being more careful.

All of the race drivers, I am sure, are even more careful driving on the street than they are on the track. They never worry about what will happen to themselves, but rather what the other fellow is likely to do to them.

The cause of most accidents is pure, unadulterated carelessness. Drivers don't keep their minds on their driving. Their thoughts are centered on the office, home, or a thousand and one places remote from the few feet around their moving machine.

To drive an automobile you must be constantly alert. You must figure a few seconds ahead. Don't guess at what the other fellow is going to do. Keep your own car under control and when he makes his move, you have the situation in hand, and are able successfully to cope with it. That sounds easy. Too easy to be true. It sounds so easy that on the surface it appears foolish. But if my advice and my experience at the wheel of an automobile are worth anything, it is the most important thing I can say.

You don't have to stop at every intersection. But you should slow down, look both ways, and then if you have a clear path accelerate rapidly until you are out of the path of cross bound traffic. It is very important to know the car you are driving—just how much "gun" or accelerator it takes to get you under way in the shortest possible time. Too much stress cannot be laid on the advantages of rapid acceleration. There are many, many times when a sudden increase in speed will avoid a disaster into which slamming on the brakes would precipitate you.

Personally I never make any attempt to speed along the street. It is too dangerous. I am not so afraid of hitting somebody else as I am of having somebody smash me into the hospital. I have never been seriously injured in a racing accident and I don't want to have to sit helplessly in my passenger car and see another driver crash his mount into me.

There is an ordinance in many cities requiring cars to come to a complete stop on approaching the traffic artery. That is a very good rule in my estimation. Many people argue that it is an arbitrary law. But so it must be, else we would be inclined to "fudge" a little each time and as a consequence the "slowing down" rule would be defeated.

Brakes are about the most essential equipment on a passenger car, but they are often misused. On a dry pavement, when I have to come to a sudden, unusual halt, I throw out the clutch and put all power on my foot brake and possibly assist it with the hand brake. But on a wet pavement, it is different. I never disengage my clutch when coming to a stop, but pull the car down to a slow pace, and then stop it. This avoids skidding and serious jams.

Keeping your mind on driving and your car under control works wonders when you are going forward, but when you go to make a turn, either right or the more perilous left turn, you should be all attention. If you are going to make a right turn, pull over to the extreme right of the street, signal for a slow speed, and make the turn quickly. Then the driven behind knows what you are going to do and you are soon out of the way and he can go forward. If you are turning to the left, pull over to the middle of the street, signal the cars in the rear for your turn, and then look behind, as well as forward, before making it.

Courtesy on the part of both drivers and pedestrians—and between drivers—would solve many of our present day traffic problems. But we all seem to be afraid to be the first to start it.

"Bet it's a woman driver," is the cry that goes up at every single halt in the motoring line or when any other driving difficulty is encountered. But that is hardly fair to the large number of thoroughly capable women motorists. True, there are a number of incapable women drivers, but there are more men who are not fitted to be at the wheel of passenger cars, judging from the manner in which they handle their cars.

Thousands of words could be written on the manner in which to drive an automobile with the best results, but I think the whole problem could be solved by:

1. Always keep your car under control.
2. Keep your mind on what you are doing—driving.
3. Give the other driver a chance.
4. Watch your signals, especially when about to make a turn.
5. Be courteous.

A Day In A Queen's Life

QUEEN MARY OF ENGLAND

Very few people can know how hard the Queen really works. Every minute of the day is carefully planned, and when all her duties have been fulfilled there is little time left for relaxation and none at all for idleness.

The public and social engagements of Royalty have increased in the years that have followed the war, but, in spite of all the demands upon her time, Her Majesty has maintained within Buckingham Palace all the traditions of the mistress of a well-organised and efficiently-conducted household.

There is a task for every hour of the day, and no haphazard occurrence is allowed to fritter time away to break existing arrangements.

Like His Majesty, Queen Mary is an early riser. She believes in the maxim that an hour before twelve is worth two after noon. In the Summer months she rises at 7:30 and, whenever possible, attends to purely private correspondence before breakfast, which is generally served at 8:30.

The meal is very informal, and for a few minutes afterwards the Queen looks through the newspapers.

She confesses to the feminine weakness of liking the picture papers, and these she invariably enjoys for a few quiet minutes, but later in the day comes the serious study of papers of every shade of political opinion. In matters of politics and public affairs the Queen, like the King, is strictly impartial, and the list of papers to be delivered to the palace every morning is long.

HUGE MAIL BAG

The Queen's mail bag is a bulky affair. In the first instance, all those letters which are marked personal, and are obviously from intimate friends and relatives, are sent direct to her. The others, and they are many, go to the private secretary, who classifies them and makes such notes as may be necessary.

The correspondence of the day disposed of, Queen Mary gives an hour or so to the domestic affairs of the household. She takes the closest personal interest in these matters, and several times a week makes a tour of the kitchens, the scullieries and the bedrooms.

There are few of the household duties within the palace with which she is not acquainted, and although a strict disciplinarian, the most humble members of the staff have the greatest confidence in her and the justice and fairness of her decisions.

After the household affairs have received her attention, Queen Mary may possibly receive her principal dresses before going shopping with her Lady-in-Waiting. She is an excellent shopper. If there be no need to visit the shops, the Queen often walks in the grounds of the palace.

Lunch is usually served at 1.30 and the afternoons, more often than not, are devoted to public or semi-public engagements.

Tea at the palace is at 5:30, and afterwards the Queen rests for an hour, in preparation for whatever function the evening may hold, a court, a state dinner party or perhaps a family party.

She is fond of the theater and thoroughly enjoys her visits to the play, but in the ordinary course of events, when engagements permit, she retires shortly after eleven.

And so ends an ordinary but busy day in the life of Her Majesty.

Australian Women And The League Of Nations

Representatives of the Australian National Council of Women waited upon the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Mr. S. M. Bruce, recently and urged that one of the delegates to be appointed to represent Australia at the next meeting of the League of Nations should be an Australian-born woman, and that she should be given the same power as the male delegates. Mr. Bruce said that he felt that unless the League of Nations was given full opportunity to solve the problems of the worlds, and was supported by all nations, it was going to fail, and once that league failed there was no hope of another being created.

It was established at a time when people were trying to devise some way of settling international disputes. While he did not think that the league, which was still in its infancy, was in a position to do the work which some people expected of it, given a reasonable opportunity, it might, in the future, do work which few people could conceive possible. As to the question of appointing a woman delegate, he considered that, at the present moment, it would not be a wise action. Not that he thought it impossible for her to do the work just as well as a man.

He suggested to the deputation that the National Council of Women had not done as much as it could have done to establish the League of Nations in Australia. The people must be behind it, and there was nobody more suited to carry out that work than the National Council of Women. He asked the deputation if it had taken the matter seriously, and had done all it could do to make the league a live force in Australia. The people of this country did not understand the league nor what its object was.

The general impression was that it comprised a few philanthropists bent on solving the world's problem. "Go out from your great organisation," said the Prime Minister, "and create in the minds of the people of Australia a true appreciation of the League of Nations, then I for one, will agree to the appointment of a full delegate."

What Fuel Will You Burn Tomorrow

What is coming in the realm of motor fuels? The answer to this question is difficult to anticipate, for we find chemical engineers in all sections of the earth making a relentless search for motor car fuels that may some day displace the present dependable gasoline. The General Motors Corporation has just made formal announcement of the fact that they are to enter upon the active production of a chemical that can be added to gasoline in very small quantities for the purpose of eliminating knocking or pinking.

This metallic knock, so prevalent in cars of today, is due to a phenomenon that the engineer designates as detonation. Combination takes place in the average engine at a moderate rate, but if certain critical pressures are attained in the cylinder, the rate increases rapidly and the combustion proceeds at an explosive rate, setting up excessive pressures that result in the pinking sound that most drivers misinterpret as being due to carbon or an advanced spark.

The new substance is known by the chemist as "tetraethyl lead." It is colorless and odorless, and its basic materials are lead and alcohol. If a very small quantity of this anti-knock compound, less than 0.1 percent by volume, is added to the fuel that is being used by an engine which knocks badly, the detonation or knock entirely disappears and the engine power rises to normal.

Gasoline in which this compound has been mixed is now being marketed in small quantities and it has been termed doped-fuel. More will be heard of this chemical in the future, for it permits increased engine compression without knocking and higher compression results in the attainment of higher mileage per gallon of fuel.

The British engineer, Ricardo, has developed a fuel that is claimed to possess the same advantages as the General Motors doped fuel. This fuel is known in England as Discol and contains a relatively large amount of ethyl alcohol, its other constituents being acetone, benzole, and water. The acetone is effective as an anti-knock material and this property of the fuel enables the compression of an engine to be raised materially without inducing detonation or pinking. If the compression of an engine is not changed, Discol is claimed to increase its power about 5 percent. Power is increased 15 percent by raising the compression to an 8 to 1 ratio, yet no trouble will be experienced with detonation at the higher compression.

A French chemist named Professor Maitre has been doing some interesting research along entirely different lines. He is reported as having successfully produced motor fuels from linseed oil and other oils of animal or vegetable origin.

A British army officer is reported to have made successful tests in Australia with motor fuel made from the sap of the eucalyptus tree. He claims to have run an American car 34 miles on a gallon of gasoline, 26 miles on a gallon of eucalyptus oil, and 28 miles on a half-and-half mixture of the two.

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Buick 6	5	,,	(model 1922)
Studebaker	5	,,	(light six)
Willys-Knight		,,	(model 1922)
Maxwell	5	,,	(the new model)
Packard	7	,,	(done 7000 M.)
Cadillac	5	,,	(model 57)
Humber	5	,,	(model 1921)
Paige	5	,,	(model 1921)
Austin	5	,,	(model 1922)
De Dion	5	,,	(used 8 months)
Citroen	5	,,	(model 1923)
Fiat 15 H.	5	,,	(model 1923)
Humber	5	,,	(model 1920)
Morris-Oxford	5	,,	(model 1921)

(ROADSTERS)

Buick 6	Sport model	(model 1922)
Studebaker	,, ,,	(light six)
Hupmobile	,, ,,	(model 1922)
Buick 6	Standard model	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	,, ,,	(model 1920)
Dodge	,, ,,	(model 1922)
Dixie Flyer	,, ,,	(model 1920)
Bean	home built	(model 1920)
Standard	usual Roadster	(model 1921)
Chevrolet	,, ,,	(model 1920)

(LIMOUSINES AND COUPES)

Hupmobile	Limousine	(late model)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	,,	(model 1922)
Studebaker	,,	(big six)
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Haynes	,,	(model 1921)
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Silver And The Pittman Act

Government enactments often cause radical adjustments in the world markets of a commodity. The silver market was greatly influenced by the Pittman Act, passed by Congress on April 23, 1918 as the result of a war-bred situation. Great Britain needed silver to stabilise Indian trading and currency conditions; the United States put the Treasury's large store of silver within its reach, and has subsequently repurchased practically the entire amount sold. Now this artificial influence on silver prices is passing according to statistics issued by the National Bank of Commerce of New York.

Although the extraordinary Indian demand was the immediate cause of the Pittman Act, the remote causes are found in the interplay of the forces of supply and demand for the commodity, silver. On account of the eccentric behavior of its markets, silver has often been called the mysterious metal.

Students of the market are inclined to say that the demand side of the exchange equation of demand and supply is the more important factor in silver price determinations. Such a separation of the factors may have practical value. But it must always be borne in mind that supply and demand are only the reverse and obverse of the same thing. They have significance only in relation to each other; together, not separately. The use of silver in China and India tends to emphasise the significance of demand. But the supply side also has its peculiar aspects. The unusual shifting of the factors in the silver market preceding the Pittman Act can best be understood if it is brought out in relief against the background of prewar years.

Silver is produced largely as a by-product since the ores of which silver is a derivative are mined primarily for other metal content—gold, copper, lead and zinc. Reputable estimates state that silver production comes 70 percent from base metal ores; 30 percent from precious metal ores. The amount of silver found is of secondary consideration. Therefore, the world's supply of the white metal is involved with many cross currents of the supply and demand for other things.

According to figures prepared by the Director of the Mint, and shown in Table A, the annual silver production of the world was running about 225 million ounces in 1913 just before the war began. Since then it has not reached as much as 200 millions; the low point was touched with a production of only 161 million ounces. However, a production of 198 millions was reached in 1918 when the war demanded large supplies of metals generally. The figures show that as a rule the North American continent contributes about three-quarters of the annual world production; the United States usually rather more than one-third.

Mexico, before the revolution, ranked first as a silver mining country. But for a long time thereafter production was but a fraction of that of former years. Indeed, the curtailment of world supply from 1914 through 1921 can be largely traced to the Mexican revolution. Given a continued stable political condition in Mexico, it is thought that production there may hold the pre-revolution stride which it picked up again in 1922. Last year the 81 million ounces produced broke production records for recent years. Some of the Mexican mines have been operated for hundreds of years, but experts think that silver deposits show no signs as yet of exhaustion.

TABLE A—SILVER PRODUCTION

Year	Total	Mexico	United States	Canada	Other Countries
		(millions of fine ounces)			
1913	224	71	67	32	54
1914	161	28	72	28	33
1915	179	40	75	27	37
1916	161	23	74	25	39
1917	164	31	72	22	39
1918	198	63	68	21	46
1919	175	63	57	16	39
1920	173	67	55	13	38
1921	175	65	53	13	44
1922*	193	81	56	18	38

*Preliminary estimate.

After Mexico in silver production comes the United States; indeed, during many of the revolutionary years the United States was ahead of Mexico. The third place belongs to Canada; the remaining quarter of the world's annual production is divided among the other continents.

Statistics compiled by the United States Mint, the Indian Government, and others furnish a fairly accurate index of the sources of the supply, but collected figures for the world consumption of silver are not obtainable.

North America produces the surplus of silver; India and China absorb it. This generalisation appears to be fairly well substantiated in experience. When the affairs of the world were moving along relatively evenly in the years just before the war, there was a rough equation between the exports of silver from the United States and the imports of silver into India and China. During the years 1910 to 1914, the United States annually exported about 100 million ounces; the annual net import of China and India was about 90 million ounces. It is perhaps fair to consider the exports of the United States as representing the surplus product of North America, as most of the exports of silver of Mexico and Canada leave North America through the ports of New York and San Francisco. With North America balanced, against the Orient, the silver produced by the rest of the world supplies the demand for silver in the rest of the world, roughly speaking.

Such an easy offsetting of the factors has obvious advantages of simplification. But the flow of silver was of course not in a straight line from North America to the Orient. Much of it filtered through the markets of other lands, particularly London. London occupies a rather unique position in silver trading. Usually more silver is shipped out of London each year than out of either New York or San Francisco, despite the fact that England's production is negligible. The price for silver is established conventionally in London. Every day three or four of the most important silver brokers get together and establish a price, which is of course a mere prognostication of the balance of the forces of supply and demand. None the less, it serves as the basis of trading in London, and somewhat later in the New York market it is used as a basis for opening quotations.

But during the years 1910 to 1914, China and India took rather less than half the world's silver output; more than 130 million ounces of silver were utilised each year by the rest of the world. There were of course two main uses, coinage and industry or the arts. Just what the division between the two was it is not possible to say from published figures.

From 1910 to 1914 the average price of silver was about 58 cents per ounce. Then the war began. The story of how prices the world over mounted after that is well known. The price of silver, like the prices of other things, sharply advanced; by 1917 it had risen to 77 cents per ounce. Table B, shows the course of silver prices from this time forward. There were irregularities both in the supply of and in the demand for silver.

TABLE—B AVERAGE PRICE OF BAR SILVER IN NEW YORK PER FINE OUNCE

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
January	$.771	$.939	$1.016	$1.339	$.664	$.659	$.661
February	.701	.895	1.015	1.327	.598	.657	.647
March	.754	.927	1.015	1.273	.567	.658	.680
April	.754	.934	1.015	1.206	.598	.671	.673
May	.762	1.000	1.080	1.035	.603	.716	.675
June	.790	1.000	1.114	.928	.591	.716	
July	.822	1.000	1.073	.929	.608	.707	
August	.879	1.007	1.124	.969	.621	.698	
September	1.077	1.015	1.156	.945	.662	.699	
October	.899	1.015	1.207	.842	.714	.634	
November	.883	1.015	1.304	.785	.685	.655	
December	.899	1.016	1.331	.655	.663	.643	
Average	$.840	$.984	$1.121	$1.019	$.631	$.670	*$.667

*Five months' average.

On the demand side are China and India, especially India. The war created a tremendous demand for the products of India—cotton, jute, rice, wheat. And at the same time it cut down the return flow of imports from the rest of the world—piece goods, iron and steel. To strike a balance of trade with India, the precious metals were much in demand. The gold of the world found a particular magnet in the United States; India was the magnet for silver. Hand-to-hand coins, note reserves, personal ornaments, individual hoardings in India have always been chiefly silver. In the war years the silver that the rest of the world paid for Indian exports was largely buried in that land where every man is his own banker. On an average in the years just before the war the Indian yearly absorption of silver was about 30 million ounces, but in the fiscal years ending in 1917 and 1918 more than 100 million ounces a year were absorbed. Moreover, during these war years the Indian Treasury was faced with an incessant demand for redemption of notes in silver, and this with increased note issues naturally entailed large purchases of silver on the part of the government. In the fiscal years ending in 1917 and 1918, the Secretary of State for India purchased nearly 200 million ounces to serve Indian currency needs.

The sequel was silver prices approaching $1 an ounce in the spring of 1918. For some time Great Britain had been making overtures to the United States for the purchase of silver owned by the Treasury. It had hoped to get the silver at less than $1 an ounce, but this figure was finally fixed by the terms of the Pittman Act. This Act of April 23, 1918 named as its purposes: "To conserve the gold supply of the United States; to permit the settlement in silver of trade balances adverse to the United States; to provide silver for subsidiary coinage and for commercial use; to assist foreign governments at war with the enemies of the United States and for the above purposes to stabilise the prices and encourage the production of silver."

These ends were to be achieved by the Treasury through the simple expedient of melting silver dollars and selling the bullion to Great Britain. The act made 350 millions of these dollars available for its purposes and in twelve months the deliveries to Great Britain were nearly 200,000,000 ounces; about 260 million silver dollars had been broken up. Of course the injection into the world's markets of more than a year's production out of the government's store was expected to constitute a bear influence on the silver market. In deference to the interests of American silver producers, the Pittman Act stipulated that whatever amount was sold by our government should be bought back from American producers at $1 an ounce. As far as the government was concerned, there would be no gain, no loss through the transactions.

In course of time it was demonstrated that the silver producers had properly estimated the effect of the Pittman Act upon the markets. The hitherto upward march of silver was halted; from May, 1918 to May, 1919 it marked time at a little over $1 per ounce. While the curve of general wholesale prices continued upward for a time, silver prices moved horizontally.

But when in May, 1919 the Treasury sales at $1 an ounce ceased, the price of silver again began to move rapidly upward. The highest monthly price was reached in the following January, $1.329. This was far above the melting point of the silver dollar, which is $1.293 per ounce. Indeed, from November, 1919 to March, 1920 the average price was such that had silver dollars been in circulation they would have gone the way of the melting pot.

In the two years 1918 and 1919, when the United States was giving up its silver, India and China took about 450 million ounces. This was approximately 75 million ounces more than the world production during that time. By a comparison with prewar conditions, the rest of the world should have taken in two years more than 200 million ounces. On the contrary, it was actually giving up to the Orient part of its stock accumulated in other years. The price of silver had passed the melting point of silver coins in many countries; there silver was being demonetised. In Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Bulgaria, Russia and others, silver disappeared entirely from circulation. Many other countries were forced to debase their silver coins to keep them from the melting pots. England reduced the fineness of its silver currency from 925 to 500; Canada, from 900 to 800; Straits Settlements, from 900 to 538; Netherlands and Dutch Indies, from 945 to 720; Honduras and San Salvador, from 900 to 500.

However, the price of silver was relatively not as high as the price of some other things and began to recede in advance of the general price level. From the peak of January, 1920 it fell rapidly, four months in advance of wholesale prices in general. By June it was running at less than $1 an ounce. This opened the way for Treasury repurchases under the Pittman Act, the effect of which is easily seen. There came to be two prices for silver in the world: the price which the Treasury was bound to pay for domestically produced silver, $1 per ounce, and the price which was fixed by the supply and demand for other silver.

It is a notable fact that the world price for silver sagged away rapidly. In the New York market the average for the month of March, 1921 was 57 cents, which was 4 cents less than the average price for 1913. The price of silver might possibly have gone much lower had not the production of the United States—about 30 percent of the total of the world—been held off the world's market by the Pittman Act purchases. Just as the price of silver led the general price level down, so the liquidation was more thorough. The general wholesale price level did not slip back to its prewar level by more than 30 points, while silver prices went measurably below.

EFFECT OF REPURCHASES

Under the Pittman Act, the United States has purchased domestic silver at prices 50 percent and more above world prices. It would have seemed reasonable to suppose that this condition would have accelerated production in the United States. But the figures do not indicate it. The years, 1920, 1921 and 1922, each saw a production of about 55 million ounces, 30 percent under the peak of 1915. This anomalous situation perhaps is caused more by the incidental nature of silver mining than by anything else. The stagnation in industry during 1920 and 1921 resulted in small outputs of those metals with which silver is chiefly produced.

When the year 1922 closed, about 150 million ounces of silver had been repurchased under the terms of the Pittman Act. The Treasury announced at that time that there were nearly 50 million ounces still to be purchased; and that it was thought that the repurchases would not be completed until November, 1923. So it appears that at the end of the year 1922 the Treasury regarded its obligatory purchases as approximately 200 million ounces. That is the amount delivered to Great Britain in 1918 and in 1919. However, some thought that the total amount to be repurchased was about 208 million ounces. The discrepancy is an amount of silver dollars which was broken up and allocated to subsidiary coinage but not so used. Subsequently, it was returned to the silver dollar account. This amount, the Treasury believes, should not be included in the repurchases at $1 an ounce. The silver producers protest that the Treasury is at least morally bound to include this amount, for it had previously been announced that 208 million ounces would be repurchased; the silver producers had made their plans accordingly. But at latest reports, the Treasury maintains the position taken.

The difference of opinion over this point was emphasised when on March 31 the Director of the Mint announced that there only remained about 20 million ounces to purchase under the Act; that purchases would probably be completed in July instead of November. This change of forecast was said to be due to two things. First, the deliveries for the first three months had very much outrun expectations. In the second place, considerable amounts had been accepted for future delivery. Many of the large smelters had bought silver ore on the basis of $1 an ounce. They contended that they should be assured that it would be taken by the government upon that basis. The authorities felt that the contention was valid and made regulations in connection with purchases of this sort. But there is not a consensus of opinion in regard to this action of the Treasury. Some believe that settlement should have remained on the original basis of delivery to the mints. Others have pointed out that such an arrangement would have resulted in a wild scramble of producers to hasten deliveries in the closing phases.

On May 29 the Director of the Mint announced that purchases under the Act were suspended. He said that according to his records there remained about 1,350,000 ounces to be purchased; that the purpose of the suspension was to afford an opportunity for an examination to determine the exact amount remaining to be repurchased. Until the close of business on June 15 tenders of silver were accepted and filed. From these, purchases will be finally made to fill the quota. In the end the Director hopes that an equitable distribution of purchases among the various American producers will be achieved.

When $1 silver is at an end and the United States production comes on the market, what will happen to the world price of silver? This question has been the bugbear of the silver world for many months. The obvious answer of the pessimists is "sharply down." But others think the consequence not so clear. They point out that the break should at least not be sharp because the production of the United States will come on the market slowly as a result of the Treasury purchases for future delivery. Indeed, they think it quite likely that the matter will be entirely discounted in price adjustments before any silver of the United States becomes available in the world's markets. This position finds support in the behavior of the market following the announcement by the Director of the Mint of suspension of purchases. On May 31 the price was 66 cents, a fall of only 3/4 of a cent from the previous quotation and only 7/10 of a cent below the average price for the first five months of the year 1923.

There are those who emphasise again the relatively indifferent effect of irregularities in supply on the price of silver. In their opinion, everything rests on demand and this is averred to be unpredictable. As support for minimising the significance of supply, the unusual nature of the commodity, silver, is evoked. The silver production year by year is not consumed as wheat and iron and other things that change their form and cannot be recalled. Silver on the other hand goes into the stores of the world: that is into coins, into ornaments, into hoards and is easily melted and returned to compete with the new production when an unusual demand occasions it. The demand is the thing, they say; China and India have always been the most important factors in demand and are increasingly so today on account of the existing demonetisation of silver in many lands. But the affairs of the Orient always contain latent surprises. Upon one of these may turn the course of silver prices.

Unique Hearse For French Novelist

THIS unique hearse, a flower-laden boat, bore the remains of Pierre Loti, beloved French novelist, to his last resting place. He was buried from Rochefort, on the west coast of France, and the coffin was escorted by a naval detachment to the Island of Djeron, off that port, where he had already prepared his tomb. M. Loti, a member of the French Academy, had been an Admiral in the French Navy, and, although past 70, he served on active duty in the World War.

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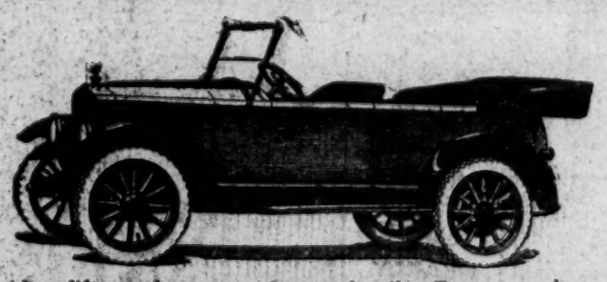

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Americans In China

Increase In Numbers With Decrease Of Other Foreigners

A striking example of the strong position of American enterprise in China is given by "Kelly's Monthly Trade Review," a British foreign trade publication, in a table showing the number of foreign firms of various nationalities operating in China during the last few years. The 1921 figures are the latest available and are believed to be reasonably accurate, as they are based on census compilations. During 1921, the foreign firms engaged in trade in China number 9,511 with a total of 240,796 individuals of various nationalities listed. Comparative figures for 1920 and 1921 follow:—

	1920		1921	
	Firms	Persons	Firms	Persons
American	409	7,269	421	8,230
British	679	11,082	703	9,298
French	180	2,753	222	2,453
German	2	1,335	92	1,255
Japanese	4,278	145,198	6,141	4,434
Russian	1,595	144,413	1,613	68,250
Non-treaty Powers	11	132	14	193
All others	220	5,176	314	6,656
Total	7,275	326,069	9,511	240,769

In 1914 there were only 136 American firms and 4,365 American nationals in China. The increase to the figures of 1920 was, of course, in part due to the war but was almost equally due to the increase of energy and interest with which American business men attacked the problem of Chinese markets. The comparison of the figures of 1920 and 1921 indicates the significance of this latter factor. While the number of practically every nationality engaged in Chinese trade increased from 1920 to 1921 the numbers of foreign nationals in business in China decreased with a single exception. Americans in Chinese trade increased in number from from 7,269 in 1920 to 8,230 in 1921, while American firms increased from 409 to 412. This contrasts with a reduction in British nationals from 11,082 in 1920 to 9,298 in 1921. Both countries showed an increase in the numbers of firms in the trade, but judging by the comparative figures of employes of American, British and French firms for the two years, American business was expanding with more rapidity than that of the other countries.

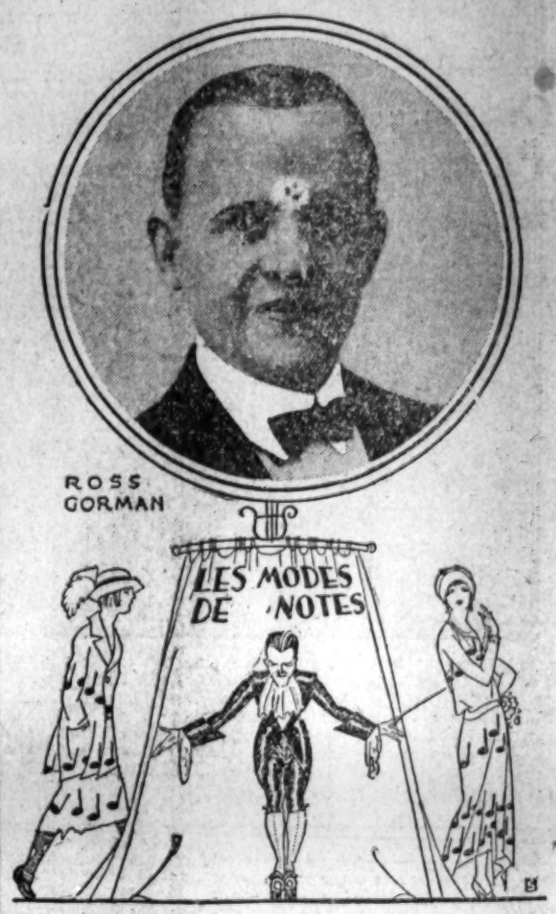
Russian and Japanese nationals in Chinese trade decreased sharply in the years under consideration, the former for obvious reasons connected with Russian political and economic conditions. The general trade depression which was beginning to affect China at that time was responsible for the decrease in other nationalities.

The "British Export Gazette," analysing conditions in China at the present time, concludes that American trade has been well established in the market and will become an increasingly important factor there as time goes on. The project of organising manufacturing concerns in China with American captial and supervision and Chinese labor, it points out, may radically affect the future status of the import market. Machinery and other equipment needed for such enterprises will, of course, be imported from the United States.

German competition, this publication points out, may be expected to become severe in the future, when present difficulties in Germany approach a solution. Many German importers are trading under Chinese names and are willing to handle products of American, British or Japanese orgin, as well as German.

In specific articles of import into China recently, the United States last year is said to have supplied about one-quarter of the total machinery imported, while British imports of machinery amounted to 52 percent, of more than twice the American figure. Japanese imports were only 9 peacent of the total. The United States is believed to have held first place in imports of sletuical equipment and supplies. The figures for 1921, the last year available indicate that America supplied about one-third and Great Britain about one-fourth of the total imports of this class. The demand at present is for lighting sets of 1,000 to 5,000 kilowatt capacity instead of the 200 to 500 kilowatt capacity sets which were in demand a year or so ago.

Music Master Designs Chic Tune Trousseaux



Ross Gorman Explains Intricacies of Dressing Melodic Themes

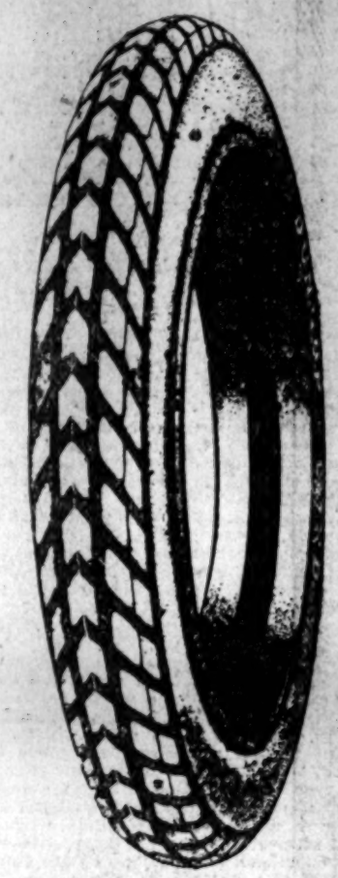
A phonographic record success is made by the number of styles a debutante theme may wear becomingly.

So says Ross Gorman, director of the Virginians, an orchestra which has had numbers played in many countries.

"Apple Sauce", one of the season's most popular fox-trot buds for which Mr. Gorman selected the entire Spring outfit, has many advanced gowns.

"At her coming out party," explains Mr. Gorman, "she wore a chorus of clarinet trills and runs, but made her biggest hit with her startling and becoming saxaphone and piano obligato. The stop chorus of two cornets and a saxaphone featuring her melody is one colorful creation which aroused much envious comment among the other disc debs."

The Economy of DUNLOP CORDS



HAVE you ever realized how much your tyres affect your petrol consumption? Have you ever considered this fact when buying your tyres? Dunlop Cord tyres are built specially with a view to economical running. The Dunlop multiple ply cord construction enable these world-famous tyres to run with a minimum amount of stress over the most difficult surfaces. No engine energy is wasted. This means even acceleration and an economical petrol mileage to the gallon. They also give you record mileage. Think of this next time you buy tyres and insist on a "DUNLOP CORD" which is WITHOUT QUESTION THE FINEST TYRE THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, (CHINA), LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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Octupus 'Shy And Retiring,' Not Man Eater Of Fiction

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Devilfish, better known as "polyppus octopus hongkongensis," are being caught at Santa Cruz, California, like flies in a trap, and the tentacles are being shipped to fish markets in San Francisco, New York, and other cities where they are sliced and sold at from fifty to sixty cents a pound, according to C.B. Florence, secretary of the California State Fish Exchange here. Mr. Florence says the sliced octopus tentacle makes a succulent table delicacy when properly fried.

While fishermen emulate Victor Hugo and other writers of fiction by telling of terrific battles with giant devilfish usually ending by explaining how the fish reached one of its eight arms above the water and wrapped it around the boat, breaking the craft in two, Mr. Florence and Professor Harold Heath, department of zoology, Stanford University, California, state that this is physically impossible. Professor Heath describes the octopus as being "of a shy and retiring disposition."

"The devilfish has no bones or no structure of any kind," says Mr. Florence. "It cannot swim, but can only float on the water, or propel itself on the floor of the ocean by means of fastening its suckers on a rock and pulling itself along. Each of the eight tentacles are covered with cup shaped suckers, and these form a vacuum when fastened on an object. Fishermen haul them out of the traps with their bare hands and throw them in boxes in a manner that is extremely undignified to a fish that has an age-old fictional reputation of being a man-killer and boat-smasher."

In the picturesque food shops that line the narrow streets of San Francisco's colorful Chinatown, the tentacles of the devilfish may be seen hanging from hooks alongside many other edibles that are strange to the native American. On the floors of the wholesale fish houses here the devilfish may be seen stacked in jelly-like heaps, with tentacles, in some cases, extending ten feet across, five feet from each side of the small, egg-shaped head.

The traps at Santa Cruz, where the majority of the devilfish are caught on the Pacific Coast, are built like fly traps, only much larger. The traps are made of wire, with a cone-shaped entrance for the octopus to squeeze through in order to reach the bait fixed for him. He has no trouble in entering the ever-narrowing funnel, but finds it impossible to leave. Usually, fishermen state, two or more are caught in the same trap.

Instead of being a fighter, the devilfish protects itself from attack by changing its color and hiding from its enemy, according to Professor Heath. He says:

"To agility and naturally acute senses should be added their surprising ability to change their color to harmonize with that of their surroundings, so that prey and enemies alike are usually unaware of their proximity. This color change is based upon minute elastic sacs filled with pigment and supplied with muscles for causing their expansion.

"As a devilfish crawls about on the sea bottom its color can be seen to change in a twinkling from deep chocolate through dull red and to gray. If sand or rock is encountered on the journey the skin is usually thrown into lumps and ridges, so that under all conditions the body is practically invisible."

However, if Professor Heath's opinion of the devilfish as a food is heeded, the fish will continue to be eaten by its celestial admirers and by a limited few who crave the unusual. Properly to place before the American epicurean a dish of tender octopus, Professor Heath says, something must be done "to destroy its rubber-like consistency."

Women Must Be Home-Makers

BY J. J. MUNDY

If more women were home-makers, there would be fewer broken homes.

Husbands have a right to expect to find buttons on their clothes, socks darned, the children clean and neat, and the wife with first thought for home and family.

It may be irksome to do the same kind of work day in and day out but unless the man a girl marries is able to hire the housework done, she should not think of marrying if unwilling to do that sort of thing.

Men are expected to work harder if married, and make greater efforts to please the boss and they have a greater desire to hold their jobs after they marry.

Greater responsibility develops a man's initiative and causes him to feel anxious to have a family and a home that is worth while.

Marrying makes a boy a real man if he has the right sort of girl for a wife, and the right sort of girl is as anxious as he to share the duties which both deem a pleasure for the sake of a pure and lovable home life.

Poorly served meals, slovenly and careless wives and children and an untidy house would drive the best man to the breaking point.

SURMOUNTED DIFFICULTIES NOT ONLY TEACH BUT HEARTEN MEN IN FUTURE STRUGGLES

China Press Sports

IGNORANCE IS MORE POWERFUL IN THE HANDS OF SOME PEOPLE THAN KNOWLEDGE

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1923

TY PHOOM HAS PICNIC AT BALL GAME

Aided By Relatives, He Pulls Some Queer Stunts

SMITH'S CATCH

Jack Gets Putout By Grabbing Two Base Fair Foul

By Westa

Reinforced not to say strengthened by the presence of Doc. Clapp at third base, and augmented not to say enhanced by the presence of Tinkham, the old time pitching star, on the mound, the what you might call rejuvenated not to say revivified Gallopers turned to yesterday and won a ball game. The victims of their resuscitated not to say reenergised activities were the Mitsuibishis. Score 4 to 2.

Old Ty Phoom (as a certain Missy dubs him) and all the little Phooms were out there cavorting around like a lot of youthful goats, turning two base fair flies into the pop fouls. That's a fact: one ball that was sailing out over Wilhelmni's bean in centerfield was doubled back in its tracks by old Ty and his sons and uncles and cousins and brothers-in-law and a lot of friends of the family so that it finally landed in Jack Smith's hands near the grandstand. Wasn't that a most extraordinary happening—a batsman getting a good clean two bagger and finding himself declared out at second base on a caught foul fly?

And yet, hard as it is to believe that wasn't the most extraordinary thing about that extraordinary happening. The really astonishing feature took place out in center field.

WILHELMNI'S CATCH

It seems that Wilhelmni started to run back with the crack of the bat, and that just as he turned to make the catch there sure enough was a ball coming down out of the air. The centerfielder made a wild grab for the sphere and got it with one hand, thereby nearly loosing his flipper.

The centerfielder took one look at the ball and then came running in toward the umpire, wringing his hand and screaming that the Mitsuibishis were guilty of foul play. For proof he submitted a hard, red cricket ball.

This was indeed a puzzler, and umpires, players, coolies and score keepers gathered around the home plate trying to unravel the mystery and making small headway when who should come tearing up but a Cricket Club coolie, looking for a cricket ball.

"Cricket ball have come this side," he explained. "Master O'Hara have hit him over club house."

Then they discovered that Doc. O'Hara, who was batting for the Race club against the S.C.C. had caught one from the top end, with the gale behind him, and lifted it clear over the club house into the baseball field.

Wilhelmi was so puffed up over this cricketing feat he says, beginning next month, he intends to wear a bowler hat.

So you see Jack Smith's catch of a two base fair foul was only relatively extraordinary, so to speak.

SOME BREEZE

The wind was so strong, as a matter of fact, that they had to provide Jack Smith with a coolie relay to carry the ball back to the pitcher's box every time Tinkham threw it. Jack tried to roll it at first but the funny crackers in the grandstand got to kidding him about reaching the lawn bowls age so they called in the coolies to save the club some damage suits, as Jack was getting so peeved about that lawn bowls stuff that they were afraid he would run back and push the grandstand over on the customers.

If the wind was that strong for Jack's returns you can imagine what it did to Tinkham's offerings to the Japanese batsmen. Tink has a flock of smoke on a still day, and yesterday with that sixty mile slightly quartering gale behind him his whizzers went by so fast that they left frost on the Mitsuibishis' cheaters. For proof of this statement if such is needed you are referred to the box score, which reveals that Tink allowed but one hit in the time he pitched. That was a foul that sailed behind the flag pole and was

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

CUPID SHUTS UP SHOP

——WHY——

Quoth Venus one morning, "Pray how goes the trade?"
To Cupid, who managed the shop;
Said Cupid in anger, "I've sold but one maid
"Of a very unpromising crop.
"The buyers are plenty! they crowd up the door,
"Just look once or twice and depart;
"I never did such a bad business before,
"I've scarce sold an ounce of a heart."
Said Venus, "The reason I don't understand,
"The lot was as fine as could be;
"I'm sure that supply is much less than demand,
"So what the men want puzzles me.
"There are brunettes and blondes, forms nearly as fine
"As the statues of me that men make;
"So if they admire a figure like mine,
"Why don't they my likenesses take?
"There are short ones and tall ones, and waists large or small,
"A fit to suit everyone's arm,
"And you tell me that only one maid out of all
"Hath managed a mortal to charm."

* * *

——BECAUSE——

Then Cupid unstringing his once deadly bow
And breaking his arrows replied,
"Fair mistress, by Bacchus, the reason I know
"Of that rare occurance—a bride.
"When your agent was choosing the goods to send out,
"He omitted a necessary part;
"The outside was fair to men's eyes, there's no doubt,
"But the inside was minus—a heart,
"Or possessed, what is worse, a heart that is wrapt
"In a covering of glittering gold.
"My shafts were all broken, my darts were all snapt,
"For a heart like to this must be sold;
"For there's settled price that I claim to be paid,
"'Tis the arrow which wounded her heart,
"Which must always be tender of every maid
"To be hurt by my joy-giving dart.
"So, Venus, the door we had far better lock,
"All future consignments we'll stop,
"Sell off, if we can, what remains of the stock,
"And shut up our Far Eastern shop."

* * *

SOME GOLF!

The place is crowding up, and old sol is drawing most folk out of their shells. You can't travel north, south, east or west o'er the crumbled roads of Unzen without meeting a Shanghailander.

And a very nice lot too!

One fascinating damsel asked me what I was going to write about this week. I told her I hadn't the faintest idea. Then she suggested "Women." I thought upon this carefully and finally decided that knowing absolutely nothing about the subject I had better turn to the next most interesting thing to man—viz—Golf!

I've fallen badly for the game. It is partly the fault of H. ... whose graceful stance and mighty drive called for the admiration of all fair beholders, and partly due to the arrival of one named Myer Shibbeth. It seems that the latter arrived with a bag full of clubs and any amount of avoirdupois to spare. He was anxious to get rid of the latter. He was told that a wonderful reducer was golf.

This young-fellah-me-lad had heard about my prowess with my one club—the mashie. I have just found out that it isn't a mashie at all, it is a superannuated mid-iron. Maskee!

Well, as I was saying, this young-fellah-me-lad with his bag of tricks challenged me to a round, with a champion ticket hanging on the result.

We remained quite friendly until we got to the first tee. Then my opponent carefully teed up his Silver King—a brand new one—selected his driver—also brand new—took an original stance and hit! The little ball was as unmoved as the sun that shone brightly above us. Again did the golfer hit—and again and again and again. Oh it was wonderful! And still the tiny ball was unmoved.

I made some remark about using a putter. He turned upon me and spoke in a language I didn't understand. Suddenly something happened! Swish! Crack! and the Silver King was careering through the air like a bullet.

It was a truly wonderful game. Bogey is 38. At the first we averaged 12; at the second 13; at the third 10 but we both went to pieces on the fourth.

At the end we added up the number of times we had hit the ball—we didn't count the misses, they were watching—. I claimed 65. Myer said: "Hurrah! the ticket's mine! I made 77!"

I gently pointed out that as far as I understood the bally game I was the winner. I quite agreed with him that if I could only make the same average at cricket I'd have Barrett's, Hayward's, Moule's and the whole interport team's nose out of joint.

Anyhow the ticket is mine but it is arranged that when I draw the $252,000, the odd two thousand is to be spent upon entertaining our friends, and with the rest we will build a Garden City at Pootung and a launch to run the inhabitants backwards and forwards.

Friendship was restored when we arrived at the little club house and sipped our champagne ciders.

In conclusion I might mention that a return match took place which created quite a lot of interest in the little burg.

The prize this time was a brand new hat. We both beat W. G. Grace's highest cricket average, and now that we have been blooded we are going to take the game up seriously.

The hat fits me quite nicely, thank you!

Babe Ruth Given Fine For Speeding

New York, Aug. 10.—Babe Ruth of the New York Yankees paid a fine of $25 in police court today after being convicted of exceeding the speed limit on the Harlem speedway.

Life—And Its Games

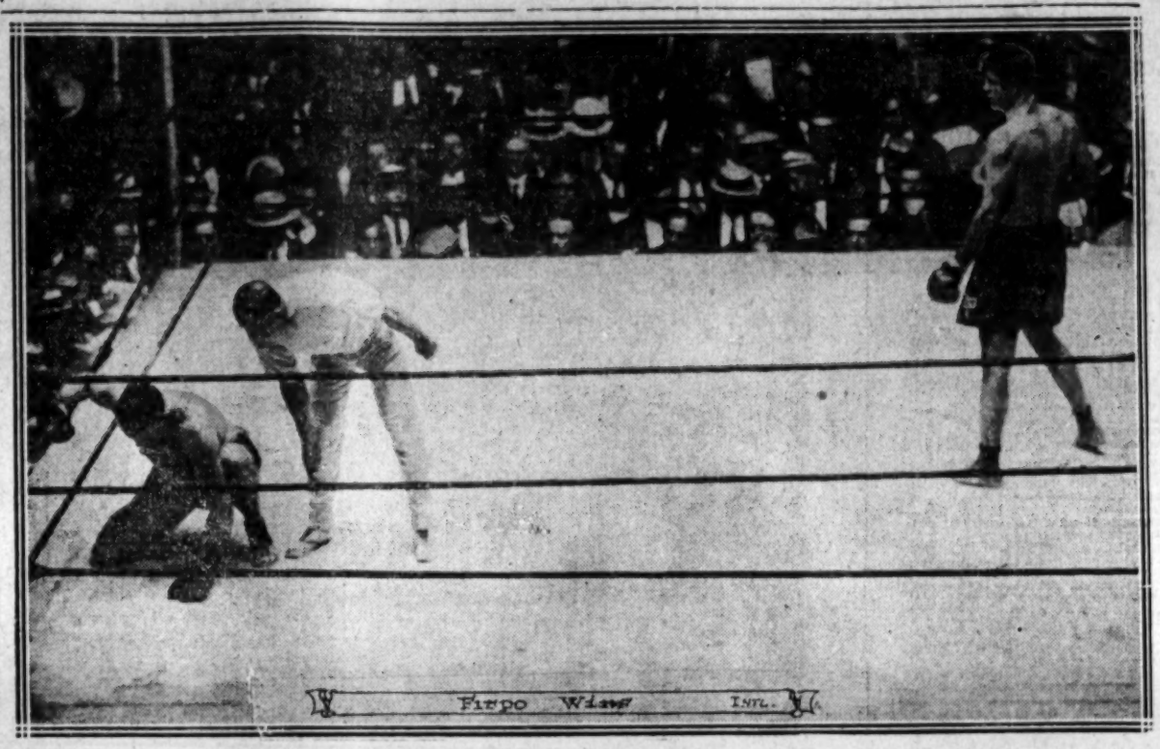
Life and Baseball, game for game,
You'll find in many ways the same.
In both, no matter what you do,
You'll find somebody knocking you,
And when you make some brilliant play
You'll hear the same guy yell "Hooray!"
But on the top or lowest roost
You'll find they'd rather knock than boost.

Life and Golf, along the hike,
You'll find are pretty much alike.
In both you'll find the traps and pits
Are waiting for the wayward hits;
In both the entry who keeps straight
Will have less trouble whipping fate,
Although in both, despite one's art,
The break of luck plays quite a part.

In all, no matter what you play,
The goal worth while is far away,
Through envy, bitterness and pain,
Through loss that wipes away the gain,
Through flares of joy, through storm and sun,
Until the scrap is lost or won,
And then you'll find the fun is more
Amid the struggle than the score.

—GRANTLAND RICE.

-:- -:- Willard's Finish -:- -:-



THIS ringside photograph shows the finish of the Willard-Firpo battle at Boyle's thirty acres, Jersey City, on July 12, in which the Wild Bull of the Pampas put a quietus on Willard's hopes for a return match with Dempsey, the heavyweight title holder. The picture shows Willard making an unsuccessful effort to get to his feet.

Good Card At Stadium With Two Knockouts

A good program of boxing, with a couple of knockouts and plenty of action, was staged at the Stadium last night, much to the delight of an exceptionally large attendance.

The main go of the evening was between Terry Martin and Young Lorreto. This was for four rounds—as were all the bouts that didn't end with a knockout—and ended in a draw. It was a fast bout throughout, with neither boy having any particular advantage.

The next bout was between Carletos and Zorcha, a Russian. Carletos won by a knockout in the first round.

One of the most interesting bouts of the evening was the one between Tsi Lin, Chinese, and Zemski. Tsi gave away 30

AMERICAN TROOP OF CAVALRY NOW PART OF CORPS

Seventy Troopers Mustered Into New S.V.C. Unit

The proposed American Cavalry Troops, of which Major S. A. Ransom is in temporary command, has become an accomplished fact. The organisation was formally mustered in at the Drill Hall on Aug. 1 and will drill regularly at the S.V.C. Riding School at the corner of Markham and Gordon Roads on Tuesdays at 6.00 a.m. and Fridays at 6.00 p.m. commencing on the 14th instant.

The membership has reached seventy and additional applications are being received daily. All men joining before August 31, 1923 will be accepted as charter members. After that date names of applicants will have to be submitted to a ballotting committee.

Fight Between Firpo And Downey Is Called Off

Indianapolis, Indiana, Aug. 10.—The match between Luis Firpo and Jow Downey of Cincinnati that was scheduled for tonight was called off on order of the Governor by reason of the funeral of former President Harding. The bout is to take place later.

AUSTRALIAN SWIMMERS

The success of an Australian youth of 15 years (Charlton), who established a world's swimming record, has attracted attention to the activities of the Education Department of New South Wales. Since 1916, when the department established vacation swimming schools, more than 34,000 children have learned to swim. The idea of instruction in classes developed out of the enthusiasm of certain school teachers, who, prior to 1916, devoted portion of their vacation to teaching the youngsters. It was first attempted with 800 boys in the Sydney Domain baths. None of the 800 could swim, yet so great was the success that the State was presently engaged in the task of teaching all its students how to swim. The classes are extremely popular, and the swimming contests are important annual events.

Coming To The Stadium

BILLY TINGLE

pounds in this bout, and yet had no trouble in proving his superiority. He was given the decision on points—a ruling that met with general favor. Tsi is one of the Chinese boxers that Henry Wong (Henry the Tailor) has taken under his wing and from what he showed last night he has a good future ahead of him.

Petroff and Marcema, both Russians, put on a good four round scrap, Petroff winning via the K.O. route in the third. A. D. Chow, a Chinese boxer, knocked out Onshaw, Russian, in the second round.

The concluding match was an exhibition between Kyko and Kid Goria. Goria is a 138 pound scrapper who is here seeking a march with Matty Smith. He showed well last night.

Club Eleven Defeats Parsees

In a closely contested game on the Parsee grounds the home club was defeated by a Shanghai Cricket Club team, the final score being 113 to 91. The best batsman for the Parsees was C. H. Bhoora, who hit for 26. R. H. Ragi was next with 18.

For the club side Barnes was best batsman, getting a fine 41. It was his hitting, in fact, that carried the side to victory, as his teammates did not give him much support at bat.

Widdup bowled well for the club, taking 3 wickets for seven runs.

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inns Won	1st Inns Lost	Poss. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Yorkshire	25	20	1	4	0	125	108	86.40
Lancashire	22	13	1	4	4	110	73	66.36
Notts	21	12	4	3	2	105	66	62.85
Surrey	19	10	2	4	3	95	58	61.05
Kent	22	13	7	0	2	110	65	59.09
Sussex	23	13	7	1	2	115	67	58.26
Hampshire	20	9	7	2	2	100	49	49.00
Somerset	19	8	8	0	3	95	40	42.10
Middlesex	16	5	6	4	1	80	33	41.25
Derbyshire	17	4	5	5	3	85	30	35.29
Gloucestershire	23	7	13	2	1	115	39	33.91
Warwickshire	19	5	9	2	3	95	29	30.52
Leicestershire	18	3	10	3	1	90	26	28.88
Essex	21	4	10	3	4	105	26	24.76
Glamorgan	21	2	14	2	3	105	14	13.33
Northamptonshire	20	2	14	1	3	100	12	12.00
Worcestershire	22	2	15	1	4	110	12	10.90

TYLDESLEY, IN HOME CRICKET, TAKES 3 FOR 5

Good Individual Scores Recorded In English Matches

(Reuter's Service)

London, Aug. 10.—At Manchester, Lancashire beat Notts by 10 wickets. Notts made 251 in the 1st innings (George Gunn 115) and 61 in the 2nd innings, two men being absent hurt. R. Tyldesley took 3 wickets for 5, and Hickmott 3 for 15. Lancashire made 203 and 111 for O. wicket (Makepeace 62 not out).

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Northamptonshire on the 1st innings. For Warwick B. Quaife made 99 not out in the 1st innings and Capt. Parsons 131 in the 2nd innings.

At Canterbury, Middlesex beat Kent by 7 wickets. Kent made 445 in their 1st innings (Wooley 270, the highest score of the season) and 159 in the 2nd innings. Middlesex made 457 (Murrell 86 and Mann 79) and 148 for 3 wickets (Mann 53 not out).

At Leyton, Essex beat Hampshire by 3 wickets, O'Connor (Essex) made 111 not out in the second innings. Hampshire made 204 in the 2nd innings, Douglas taking 7 wickets for 72.

At Leicester, Yorkshire beat Leicestershire by an innings and 74. Rhodes (Yorkshire) took 4 wickets for 46 and 4 for 30. Sutcliffe made 90 for Yorkshire.

At Bristol, Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire by 5 wickets. Dipper (Gloucester) made 171 in the 1st innings. The Gloster bowler, Parker, took 7 for 72 and 6 for 78. M. Foster made 121 in Worcester's 2nd innings.

At Weston-super-Mare, the West Indies beat Somerset by 198 runs. The West Indian, Challoner, made 79 in the 1st innings.

At Cardiff, Sussex beat Glamorgan by 175 runs, Tate (Sussex) took 5 wickets for 72 and 7 for 56.

Only Jewish Jockey In All England

JACOB Lewis, apprentice boy in the stables of Captain S. H. Barling, at Newmarket, is the only Jewish jockey in England. He is riding with much success.

Tomorrow's Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1—March, "Nibelungen" Wagner
2—Overture, "Light Cavalry" .. Suppe
3—Waltz, "Pickaninny Blues" .. Klickmann
4—Selection, "The Merry Widow" Lehar
5—Polka, "The Peasant" . Bohm Bohm
6—Variations on a German Folk-Song, "Kommt a Vogel Geflogen" ..... Ochs

A. de KRYGER,
Assistant Conductor.

RACE CLUB XI DEFEATS S.C.C. CRICKETERS

Stiff Wind Sweeps Field, But Players Carry On

LEACH HITS 73

Dr. O'Hara's Bowling Two Much For Club Players

BY DOMINO

Amidst the gentle breezes that accompany a typhoon and the varying mists that remind one of the Scottish Highlands the Cricket Club entertained the Race Club yesterday afternoon at that great game of cricket.

It was altogether wonderful. The winds blew from all quarters of the compass. If Claxton hit a perfectly nice one to square leg it was Mister Mid-on who returned it to the wicket keeper. If Donald Leach put a pretty one twixt point and slip it was Mister Cover Point who gathered the ball. The wind blew just where it listed and we heard the sound thereof but where it came from or where it went we knew not.

The batsmen must have had a hectic time. A ball presumably well on the off when it left O'Hara's hand seemed somehow or other to divert and become a perfectly good Torry-Wilson swerve from the leg.

But despite all the weather conditions the S. C. C.-Race Club match was a great one in many respects. Lots of excellent cricket was witnessed. Two batsmen stood out head and shoulders above their fellows. Claxton for the S.C.C. was in fine form. Most of his attackers evidently bowled to the off—working upon the off-theory. The typhoon conditions diverted these deliveries somewhat, with the result that the batsman scored most of his fine seventy upon the leg side. The other batsman who shone was Donald Leach. It didn't matter to him whether it was a typhoon or a spring zephyr. He took most things as they came and put them just where he wished. Both batters with their three score and more were undefeated, and both naturally received the plaudits of the crowd that saw a fine game.

The Race Club won!

But the Race Club had O'Hara. And O'Hara can bowl. He did most of the damage.

If he had played for the S.C.C.—and he is a member of the same—the S.C.C. would have won. This bowler can also bat. Before he made a weak shot at Muller he had scored 37 of the best. He made a tremendous whallop on one ball and sent it to kingdom come. The only other player to gain the coveted six was Mister Poodle—I mean Mister Baker. He sent the ball into next week and mightily pleased his Gunner admirers with his contribution of 25.

The game just showed what can be done even under the worst conditions. It's a great game cricket. Herewith details of score:

S. C. C.

W. Mansel-Smith, b. Cumming	9
E. R. Duckitt, c. McMeekin, b. O'Hara	11
A. A. Claxton, not out	70
W. N. Hansell, b. O'Hara	6
H. E. Muriel, c. Lanning, b. Leach	24
H. Rogerson, c. Ollerdessen, b. O'Hara	0
A. J. W. Evans, b. Allison	0
A. E. Green, run out	1
W. J. Monk, c. Allison, b. O'Hara	10
J. Muller, not out	19
T. L. Rawsthorne, did not bat	0
Extras	15
(For 8 wkts)	170

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allison	13	1	40	1
Cumming	4	0	13	1
O'Hara	17	3	48	4
Leach	10	2	37	1
Grimshaw	3	0	17	0

RACE CLUB

A. E. Lanning, b. Mansell Smith	3
H. B. Ollerdessen, b. Rawsthorne	6
D. W. Leach, not out	73
Dr. W. E. O'Hara, b. Muller	37

E. O. Cumming, did not bat 6
C. Knight, did not bat 0
E. C. Baker, c. Evans, b. Hawthorne 23
F. W. S. Evans, did not bat 0
H. W. P. McMeekin, did not bat 0
H. W. Allison, st. Claxton, b. Hansell 18
K. W. Grimshaw, did not bat 0
Extras 8

(5 wkts.) 175

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Manser Smith	13	3	48	1
Hawthorne	11	0	48	2
Hansell	8	1	35	1
Rogerson	3	0	12	0
Mullens	3	0	15	1
A. E. Green	1	0	9	0

WOMAN TAKES 166 STROKES ON ONE HOLE AT GOLF

Famous Players Have Had Surprising Reverses At Times

BY RAY McCARTHY

Many golfers would show to far better advantage in tournaments if they could only make up their minds to keep plugging regardless of the breaks or anything else. One day during a discussion with young Johnny Farrell it was mentioned that youngsters don't keep plugging like those old campaigners, such as Barnes, Hagen and Hutchison.

"I know it," he replied, "but that all comes with experience." Which is also true. Next time you go out to a big tournament watch the veterans in action. They don't like high scores any more than the youngsters. But they don't allow one bad hole to interfere with their progress of their temperament.

The history of golf is replete with stories of stars who have had high scores yet have won. In 1908, to cite one instance, James Braid, playing in the British open championship, which was held at Prestwick that year, took a 9 on a comparatively easy fourhole, and this on the third round, considered the crucial round of any medal play tournament, and yet won the championship by nine strokes.

At the Shawnee Club in the qualifying round of a women's competition the number of entrants was exactly the same as the number who would qualify, but although everybody was bound to succeed there were special prizes, so the event had to be decided.

One woman hit a tee shot to a short hole which went into a stream just short of the green. As she was sure to qualify if she played out she got a boat and rowed out to where the ball was floating. She took innumerable shots and the same number of shower baths. Eventually she landed the ball a mile down stream and then hit it into the woods. Her score for the hole after she had finally got the ball into the cup was 166.

In 1920 George Duncan took an 80 and an 81 for his first two rounds in the British championship at Deal. That was the place where Walter Hagen fared so badly. Abe Mitchell, with two magnificent rounds the first day, was far in front of his rival. Yet the next day Duncan came back with a 71 and a 70 and won the title, while on the last two rounds Mitchell had the high scoring. An 8 on one hole in the third round hurt the chances of Mitchell considerably.

In 1921 when Duncan came to this country on his first trip with Mitchell he competed in the Shawnee open championship and astonished the golfing public by taking an 11 on the fourth, or what is now the first, hole, and yet managed to finish well up in the list. Duncan's high score on that particular hole, however, was due more to stubbornness in trying to play the hole in a certain way than it was poor golf. After failing to pitch over a ravine on his second shot he stood in his tracks and played three more in succession with the same result before he advanced toward the green.

TOLLEY'S TRY

Cyril Tolley, on his first trip to this country in 1920 made a game bid to qualify in our national amateur championship after a most unfortunate break. This was in the championship at the Engineers' Club. On his second round Tolley struggled to get out in forty-three strokes. Then at the short tenth hole—which can be reached easily with a mashie—Tolley pushed his tee shot out of bounds, was in a trap on his second and finally took an eight. Yet he stuck to his guns and missed qualifying by only three strokes.

These instances are cited merely to show that the man who plugs along regardless of the breaks generally gets his reward. More often than not, though, a bad hole is ruinous to a round and it is only fair to report a few of this kind. In fact those golfers who range into double figures frequently can take consolation from some of the performances of the stars.

Like Duncan they have all had the exasperating experience of chalking up a double figure or a high score for a particular hole at some time or other during their career.

Jim Barnes lost the Northwestern Open championship in 1913 by taking a ten on the sixteenth hole of the Seattle Country Club. Long Jim probably will never forget that particular hole. He started by driving into a swamp. He dropped his second ball near a bridge, then hooked into a clump of trees, struck a tree on his next shot, found his ball in a deep hole, picked out for a loss of two shots, and eventually holed out in 10.

In 1913 Harry Vardon was making a gallant fight for the British championship at Hoylake when he bumped into an eight on his first round, and Barnes started his first round in the Northern Californian Open championship at San Francisco two years ago with a snappy eight.

DIEGEL'S HARD LUCK

Leo Diegel was struggling with all his might for a place in the sun in the Open at Washington two years ago, but a splash in the sand at the fifth costing him a 9 didn't help him.

Keep plugging is good advice for match play as well as for medal competition. Never concede anything is a good rule to follow, for in golf you certainly can never tell what will happen. In 1906 when James Robb defeated C. C. Lingen in the final round of the British amateur championship at Hoylake they halved a hole in 10.

The national open championship has managed to escape the clutches of the inimitable Jock Hutchison, although he has won every title of note excepting that one during his turbulent career. In 1908 when he was apparently well on his way to the title he took a 9 at the second hole and kissed good-by to top honors.

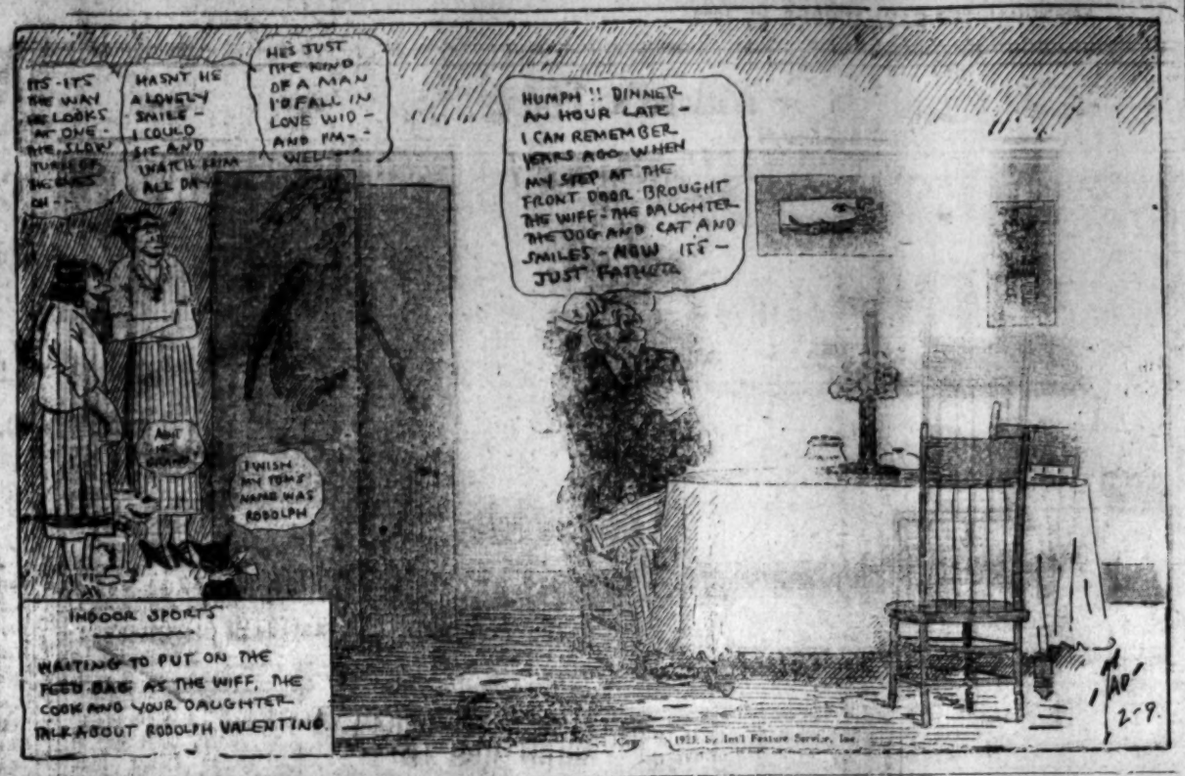
Probably the most remarkable hole ever played in a championship was that of one Willie Chisholm, a Scot, now in this country, who took no less than eighteen strokes for a hole of only 200 yards. His tee shot landed in a bed of rocks. He swung his trusty niblick eight times before he as much as wiggled the ball. He finally got down in eighteen, although it is said he afterward claimed the scorer must have counted several echoes as well as actual strokes.

J. H. Taylor had the British open championship in his grasp in 1905, going to the seventeenth hole on the last round, when he took an 8. He was up short of the green in two shots and his caddie had putter in hand. Taylor took his mashie instead, pitched over the green and consumed five more strokes before holing out.

That seventeenth hole at the old St. Andrews course has always been a bugaboo for many players. David Ayton on one occasion was coming in a certain winner of the British open championship when he went over the road and took 11 for the hole.

John V. Murphy, so far as is known, holds the record for a high score over eighteen holes. In the United States Carpet Trade golf competition in 1916 Murphy had a score of 293. Good work on the last hole prevented him from returning an even 300 by two strokes.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


ITS-ITS THE WAY HE LOOKS AT ONE-THE SLOW TURN OF THE EYES ON-
HASNT HE A LOVELY SMILE- I COULD SIT AND WATCH EMMA ALL DA-
HE'S JUST THE KIND OF A MAN I'D FALL IN LOVE WID- AND I'M- WELL-
HUMPH !! DINNER AN HOUR LATE- I CAN REMEMBER YEARS AGO WHEN MY STEP AT THE FRONT DOOR BROUGHT THE WIFF- THE DAUGHTER THE DOG AND CAT AND SMILES- NOW IT'S- JUST FATHER
I WISH MY TOM'S NAME WAS RODOLPH
INDOOR SPORTS
WAITING TO PUT ON THE FEED BAG AS THE WIFF, THE COOK AND YOUR DAUGHTER TALK ABOUT RODOLPH VALENTINO
TAD 2-9
1923 by Int'l Feature Service, Inc.

Ty Phoom Has Picnic At Ball Game

(Continued from Page 1)

tossed back by Ty Phoom into Doc Clapp's territory. Doc was so busy breating a silent prayer that another ball had been hit into other territory than his own that he failed to note its return, and so lost the chance for a put out to say nothing of spoiling Tink's record for the day.

BULLARD'S FEAT

To get back to Tink and what the golfers call the following wind, the main trouble was to keep them straight. The wind was not only stiff, but twisting, and as long as Tink stuck to a straight ball he got along beautifully. In the third inning, with Kamachi, the Japanese slugger at bat, Tink tried to fool him by curving over a third strike. He fooled him all right, but he fooled Jack Smith worse. Kamachi swung wildly at the ball and missed it a mile, which was about the distance that it missed Jack's glove, which was hard for Jack to understand, as at that precise instant there was a smack, as of ball hitting mitt. Jack heard the smack but didn't feel the impact, and when he looked in his glove there was no ball there. Then he looked up, dumbfounded, to discover that Bullard, playing first base, had caught the batter out. That's how much the wind added to Tinkham's curve. Wasn't that an extraordinary happening—the first baseman catching the batter out on a missed third strike?

It was a most unusual ball game.

The box score:

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Taylor C.L. lf	4	1	1	0	1	0
Pepper ss	3	1	2	1	2	2
Ballard 1b	4	0	1	14	1	0
Posnecki rf, p	4	0	1	1	2	0
Smith c	3	0	2	7	1	1
Wilhelmi cf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Clapp 3b	3	1	1	0	1	0
Holliday 2b	3	0	0	2	1	2
Tinkham p, rf	3	0	0	0	2	1
	30	4	8	27	11	6

Mitsubishi	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Takachi cf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tsutsumi p	4	0	1	1	1	0
Machida ss	4	0	0	3	0	0
Tajiri c	4	0	0	9	4	2
Kamachi 2b	4	1	1	3	3	0
Suzuki 3b	4	0	0	1	2	3
Yoshizaka 1b	4	0	0	6	1	0
Yoshinouchi lf	2	0	0	1	1	0
Nishino rf	4	1	1	0	0	0
	32	2	3	24	12	5

By Innings:

Shanghai	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	total
Hits	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	x	8
Runs	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	4
Mitsubishi	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	total
Hits	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Summaries: Bases on Balls—Off Tinkam 3, off Posnecki, 1. Struck-out—by Tinkam—2, by Posnecki—3, by Tsutsumi 8. Hit by Pitched ball—Pepper. Double Steal—Posnecki stole third while Smith on first stole second. Stolen bases—Taylor, Pepper, Smith, Posnecki, Takachi and Tsutsumi. Umpires—Obrien at plate—Farmer on bases. Time of game—one hour and thirty minutes. Scorer—L. Upson.

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THE BEAUTY EXPERTS

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS—HOME RECIPES

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look out for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

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Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to overcome the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercollised wax at the chemists' and use a little before retiring as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

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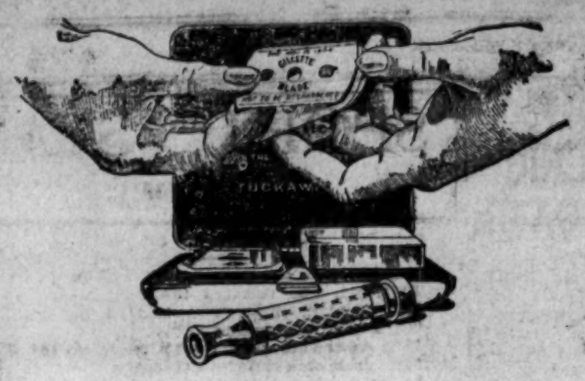

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Mlle. Lenglen Still Best Woman Lawn Tennis Player In The World

BY FRANK POXON

London, by mail.—Mlle Suzanne Lenglen is still the greatest magnet in the lawn tennis world. She drew a much larger crowd to Wimbledon recently than even Vincent Richards had done.

One might say that Mlle. Lenglen held a court, and a very brief one it was. She was playing Miss Peggy Ingram, a clever daughter of a famous father, and she did not allow her young English opponent to win a single game, winning at 6—0, 6—0. And Miss Ingram is quite a good player.

For a few minutes Miss Ingram put up a brave fight, but she was resigned to the inevitable long before the finish. It was a big ordeal for her, to go one thecentre court and face a player who could give her 30 game and win every time, but she went through it well. Some of her shots were excellent, and she would not have been unduly flattered if she had won a game in each set. But Mam'selle was merciless.

BLOWING ON THE HANDS

Mlle. Lenglen has not altered. She went through exactly the same procedure that always accampanies her matches. She played the first game with her sports coat on, and then discarded it. She still has the same broad bandeau, and she still has the same little mannerism of blowing on her hands as though they were cold. And—what is of slightly greater importance—she still demonstrates the fact that she is incomparably the best woman lawn tennis player in the world.

Her footwork yesterday was marvellously good; one does not see Mlle. Lenglen running, but she is always in the right spot at the right moment. Her placing was beyond cavil, and her volleying as crisply neat as it was deadly. Mlle. Lenglen never indulges in unnecessary effort; she does just enough to gain her desired object, and never sacrifices simplicity to mere theatrical display. In other words, she is an artist.

The game lasted less than half an hour, and when it was over the winner had changed and was in her seat in about three minutes, dividing her attention between knitting a jumper and studying W. M. Johnston's forehand drive. I am sure she will not be really happy until she can hit a lawn tennis ball as hard as Johnston hits it!

The centre court program was a brilliant one, in the sense that many world-famous players appeared, but what was lacking was a really wellfought singles. English players were pitted against rivals from abroad who were so much superior to them that there was no real question who would win. There was no real thrill of combat.

W. M. Johnston followed Mlle. Lenglen, and beat the North Country player, R. D. Watson, 6—1, 6—2, 9—7. Watson, a heavily built left-hander, got in some admirable passing shots, and he made a gallant fight of it in the third set.

But Johnston always conveyed the impression that he was on top—and knew it. He would not have hit out with such audacity if there had been a remote chance of defeat.

SPANIARD'S WIN

Prior to Mlle. Lenglen's appearance the Conde de Gomar, one of Spain's Davis Cup players, beat T. Bevan, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3. Bevan did not hit hard enough to bring out de Gomar's best form, but enough was seen of the Spaniard to increase one's respect for his Wimbledon chance. He is all style, but there is solid ability as well to back up the glitter.

Lacoste and Brugnon, the French stylists, both won. Lacoste was making a first centre-court appearance, and he charmed everybody by the polish of his methods. He was indeed good to watch while beating H. Dash, 6—1, 6—3, 6—4.

Of the four singles matches played on the centre court during the afternoon two were won by French players, one by a Spaniard and one by an American; in each match the beaten player was English.

On Court II. Vincent Richards met S. M. Jacob, the All-India Davis Cup player, and a greater contrast in style could not well be imagined. Jacob plays a sedately decorous game from the back of the court, whereas Richards is as versatile as he is efficient. There could be only one result, and Richards won at 6—2, 6—3, 8—6.

The Irish player, the Hon. Cecil Campbell, is playing extremely well, and he has reached the fourth round.

RECORDS ARE A CAUSE OF MUCH FUSS AT TIMES

Aside from alleged boxing matches that are made and reported in the papers only never to be heard of again, there is nothing that is more often retracted than the making and publication of a record.

Claims for "world's records" constantly are being made for that event and this event when, as a matter of fact, nothing of the sort has occurred. The Federated Athletic Unions of the world recognise only certain stipulated records and the shortest distance so recognised in either track or swimming is the 100 meters. Any mark under these distances is not recognised or allowed as a world mark. It is a mere courtesy on the part of the A. A. U. of the United States to allow such performances to be recognised as a "meritorious" performance and they are not even scheduled officially as records.

JUST IGNORANCE

These ever occurring claims for records are due in the first place almost entirely to ignorance of what events are allowed for records. Secondly, it is the result of guess work.

Still another factor may be laid against the enthusiasm of a coach or trainer. When a coach has a good swimmer, for instance, it is natural that the coach should want to see his man achieve something. It brings credit to both the swimmer and his mentor.

Coaches do not deliberately manufacture records, but they may have in mind a time or performance that once was a record and they have not kept close enough watch on the constantly changing figures to know that the figures they have mind perhaps were broken long before.

One of the best methods to avoid this conflict of opinions as to what are the records is to have on every game's program the figures accurately set after each event so that not only the officials, but the entire crowd will know immediately what it is. This is being done in many instances and if it were general there would be no more false alarms sent out only to be found wrong.

Whenever a record is actually broken the American Athletic Union of the United States is only too glad to acknowledge it and put it down in the books providing the mark or the figure has been made under all the conditions laid down by the rules governing the records, which specifies the number of timers, judges, the probabilities of what the wind may or may not have done to help the performer and many other details which are known to track-officials.

On Tee, Fairway And Green

BY CHICK EVANS, JR.

Just the other day I read of a boy being killed by a golf ball, and by a coincidence I heard the next day that a good friend of mine had been struck between the eyes by a ball and rendered unconscious.

These were unpleasant facts to see associated with the game. We are accustomed to connect fatalities with sports, strength is pitted against strength, and in consequence muscles are strained or torn, limbs dislocated or broken and internal injuries suffered. Golf, however, has been considered free from such mishaps, because it provides healthful exercise with free and easy use of muscles in the open air.

But from time to time we have borne home to us that golf is not entirely free from accidents; almost none of them, however, is inherent in the game, and almost every one is the result of carelessness or ignorance.

FORGET TO LOOK AHEAD

There is a certain anxiety to play shots that makes a player forget the little rule of golf etiquette that says one must not play until those ahead are well out of the way. But this neglect does not bring about the gravest danger on the golf links, for players ahead can only be hit by rolling or bouncing balls, and not by one on the fly. The greatest care must be taken in regard to players on parallel holes, for in this case poorly hit balls can reach another course.

When I was a boy, I was struck just above an eye by a mashie wielded by a smaller boy. The slight strength of the boy saved me from serious injury, but I shall always bear the scar. There is no doubt a man could easily kill another by swinging on him with a club. I recall that for years I took my mashie to my room every night for protection against burglars, and I am sure that if I had ever swung on one he would never be able to "burgle" again.

My second and only other accident happened when I was wearing a heavy-heeled shoe and a ball took it off so neatly that I hardly knew what had taken place until I investigated.

WATCHING IS ONLY REMEDY

The only remedy for golf accidents is careful watching. The proof of this can be found on a course which is the most dangerous one, theoretically, I have ever known. Here the holes are not only parallel, but cut across. Yet in the years of this club's existence not a person has been hurt. All of this teaches that the player himself should be on the outlook and the possible victim should heed the word "Fore!"

There is also an amusing side to this serious question, and I remember when I was a boy at Edgewater some of the "kids" were in the habit of putting themselves in the way of speeding golf balls. They had discovered that the golfer who hit a boy was so overwhelmed with grief that he offered a consolingly large sum of money.

It was astonishing what knowledge these caddies showed of the financial condition of the men whose balls they intercepted, and if one was ever foolish enough to allow himself to be hit by a poor man he was guyed by the other fellows.

My Favorite Stories

BY IRVIN S. COBB

There is a writer in New York who never does today what he can put off until tomorrow. All the same, among the editors, his output is always in demand. Some time ago, in a careless moment, he took on a contract to furnish a given number of humorous articles at stated intervals for publication in a popular periodical.

One day about noontime two of us dropped in on him at his office. We found him humped up at his desk, his coat off, his sleeves rolled up and his pen racing across the paper.

"Come on, old man," I said, "we want to take you out to lunch with us!"

"Can't go to lunch," he said. "Can't quit the job. You know how I am—if I go out to lunch with you fellows I won't get back for two or three days. I'm going to send a boy out to bring me in a cup of coffee and a sandwich."

"Can't you spare even half an hour to join us?" asked my companion.

"No, I can't, I tell you, I can't leave here until this job I'm working on now is done. There's a time limit on it and I'm under a solemn pledge to stick here until the thing is finished."

"A time limit, eh?" one of us said; "well under your promise, what is the very latest possible date when you must deliver the manuscript?"

He glanced at the calendar above his desk:

"A week ago last Tuesday," he said.

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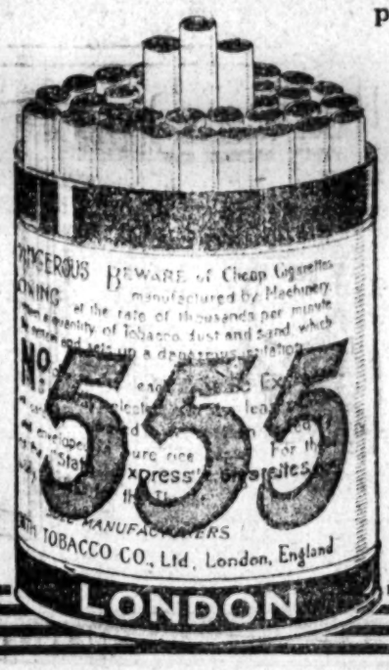

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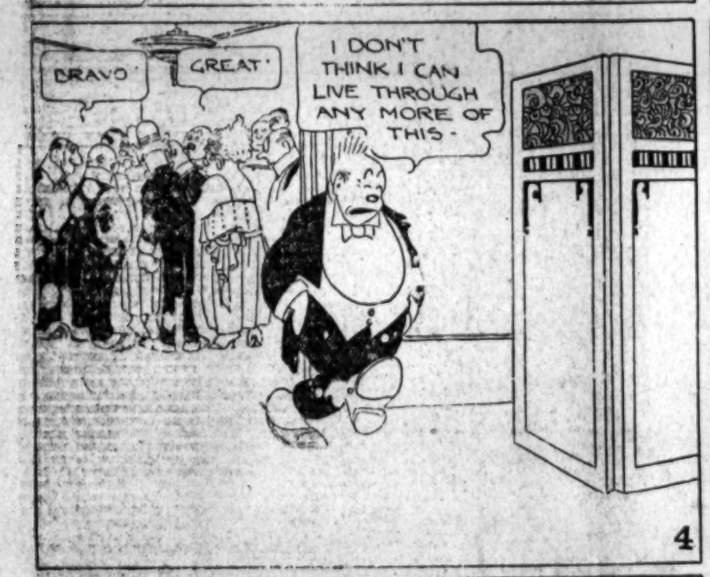
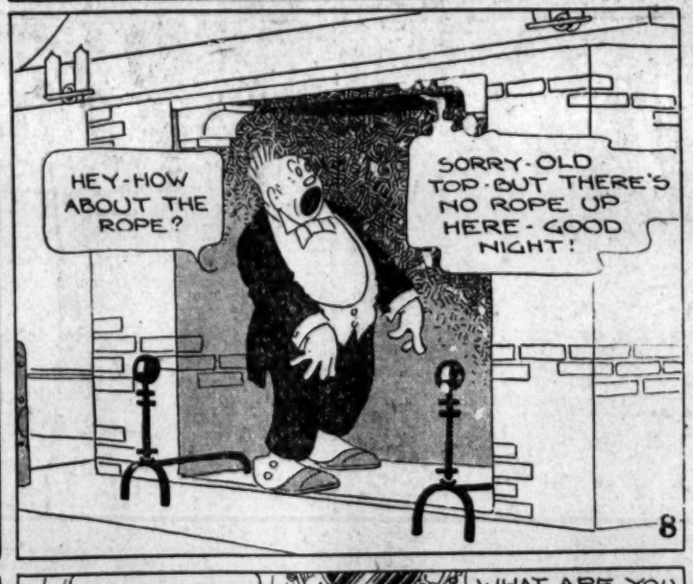
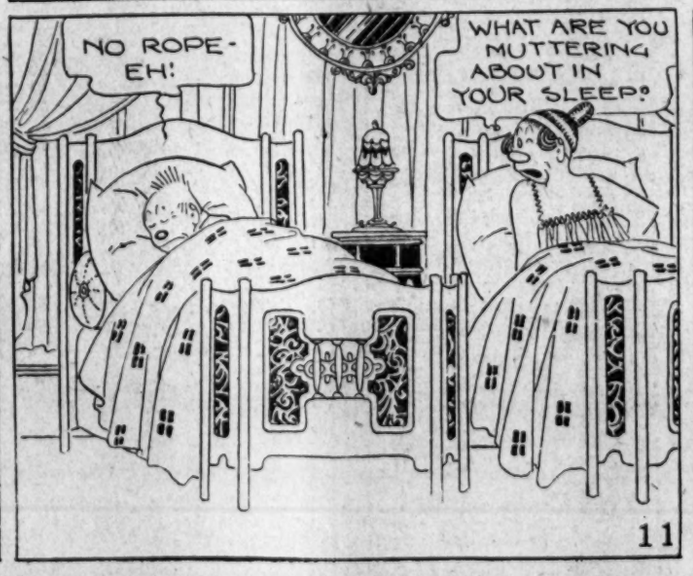
YOU'LL SEE A FIGHT RIGHT NOW IF YOU DON'T GO AND GET DRESSED - WE'RE GOING TO THE DE LIRIUS'S MUSICALE.
2







I WANT TO SEE MR. MARTIN ON A PERSONAL MATTER!
HE SAW YOU COMIN' IN - SO HE JUST WENT OUT!
GEO MCMANUS
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